

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MICHIGAN.

Practically the Chinese army is something like the Chinese gong. It's beaten all the time.

Authorities are agreed that Connecticut's automatic gullies is just as good a one to be avoided as the old-fashioned kind.

Men who permit themselves to be "hypnotized" into committing murder ought not to complain if the State "hypnotizes" them into eternity.

The swearing of New York police officials on the Lexow witness stand wasn't a patching to the artistic swearing they indulged in privately.

We do not understand why any man should embark in the train robbery business when it is so easy to get a position as bookkeeper in a bank.

The Sloum Springs (Ark.) Herald offers a year's subscription free to the man who brings in the body of Outlaw Bill Cook, dead or alive. There's enterprise!

A new steel company with \$1,800,000 capital has been organized in Pittsburgh; henceforth the Pittsburgh City Council will not have matters all its own way in the steel business.

We learn from the esteemed Norwich Bulletin that "Frank Crumb of South Plymouth narrowly escaped death on Wednesday at the hands of an infuriated bull." This is a bull worth preserving.

Now comes forward a scientist with a scheme to move the Chicago river. If he will kindly hitch enough tugs to it, pull the whole thing out into the lake and dump it Chicago will rise and call him blessed.

It seems queer that immediately after the elopement of Rev. Conrad Haney with a female member of his flock another woman should have committed suicide "because she was not good enough to be a minister's wife."

An order has been issued forbidding Gotham policemen to ride on street cars without paying fares. The New York cops can't even do that slowly overrunning, but the death of his misery will not be reached till he sees his permit perquisite slip away forever.

In a Chicago Justice's court the editor of a Bohemian paper sued for his salary the other day. He claimed \$2 a day, while the owner of the paper offered \$3 a week. Think of the future of literature in this country when for \$2 a day a man can be hired to write editorials every word of which shall contain not less than twenty-five letters and twenty-three consonants.

When the house is too cold we increase the draught of air in the furnace, burn fuel faster and get more heat. We can do something similar to warm up the body when out in the cold. A few deep breaths held longer than usual, pass more oxygen into the blood, thus stimulating the tissue changes that produce bodily warmth, and this method also drives the blood more quickly and extensively through the chilled capillaries of the skin, and diffuses warmth with a sense of exhilaration. Put that on your list of good facts worth knowing.

There was an odd thing in strikes in Owensburg, Ky., a few days ago, when the employees of a bank quit work and left the institution without anyone to carry on business for a time. The directors, in an attempt to cut down expenses, reduced the salary of the cashier by \$200 and that of the bookkeeper by \$100 and discharged the assistant bookkeeper. The cashier and bookkeeper promptly went on strike, and the bank opened up the next morning, with no one behind the counters. The directors, in a hastily convened, an immediate restoration of old rates was ordered and the strikers resumed work.

The French will learn by experience that constitutional and personal legislation cannot be of benefit to the republic. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, sentenced to a year's imprisonment for writing an insulting letter about the president, was unseated by the Chamber, which ordered a bye-election to fill the vacancy. The people, whatever feeling they have about M. Casimir Perier, evidently dislike less majestic law in a democracy, and when their ballots were counted it was found that the imprisoned libeler stood at the head of the poll. Owing to the number of candidates, he had not a majority over all, and a second balloting is necessary. It would have been safer to leave a libeler of the chief executive of the nation to the contempt of his fellow countrymen.

The shark that brought the ship's papers of the tramp steamer Capac safely from Rio de Janeiro to Guadalupe, in the West Indies, a distance of several thousand miles, really deserved a postal subsidy, though it is now beyond the reach of any token of reward or appreciation. It is not known exactly how long the fish held the custody of the documents, but it was much longer than Jonah occupied the whale, and probably spread over a considerable hibernic period, according to the shark's chronology. No process of digestion had begun upon them, not even upon the dates and signatures, nor the scintillating wax and heraldry on the official envelopes, showing that the gastric fluid of this variety of fish is considerably less corrosive than muriatic acid or Giovanni's vinegar, and that the creature possesses occasional utilities not heretofore dreamed of. This is one of the fish stories which we are not permitted to doubt, inasmuch as it is testified to by the boy's light and the midshipman and the crew of the captain's gig, as well as consignes, supercargoes and other people, every one of whom is apparently ready to swear to everything. The occurrence is interesting to every body, so we cut in two before becoming celebrated.

The courtship between New York and Brooklyn for municipal union cooled in ardor. Brooklyn never received with warmth, nor with much toleration, the advances of New York for a union of the two cities. Now New York has become less demonstrative since the election, which showed that a nominal majority in Brooklyn favorable to annexation, and is inclined to break off negotiations. The Legislature has to enact a law providing for consolidation, and the present coolness between the two principal cities in the "Greater New York" scheme is likely to end in an open quarrel. In "throwing off" on Brooklyn, New York declares that it will go ahead with the consolidation program, including the remaining municipalities. But this would give New York but about 200,000 more than its present population, or, say, a total of 2,000,000. With Brooklyn added the total population would be 3,000,000. If consolidation should not include Brooklyn it would only postpone for a couple of years the date at which Chicago will be ahead of New York in the number of inhabitants.

LOVES LAW AND FICTION.

Latest Professional Man to Take London by Storm.

The latest successful star in the English literary firmament is Anthony Hope Hawkins. His novels are issued under the name of Anthony Hope. His most successful book is "The Prisoner of Zenda," which has taken the reading public of Great Britain by storm. Mr. Hawkins is a London lawyer, whose cynical style and epigrammatic manner of saying things prove very attractive to the average novel reader.

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He Outbid the Aged Widow. Among the hundred or more persons in attendance at the annual clearing sale of unclaimed and seized merchandise at the government warehouse at Chicago recently, was Mrs. Nelson, an old and poorly clad Norwegian woman, who scanned closely every small parcel of goods that came under Auctioneer White's hammer. None of the larger packages were of interest to her, but when a small box which was numbered among the 616 various lots of goods and catalogue as "effects" was landed up she pushed eagerly to the front and in a trembling voice bid \$1.

She could not hide her anxiety, and West Side dealers, suspicious that the box might contain valuables, began to bid against her. The contents of the box involved \$16, and after that price had been reached all bidders against the aged woman dropped out with the exception of D. D. Davis, of 114 West 12th street. He ran the price up to \$27.

At that Mrs. Nelson paused, and, over come with grief, was led from the room by her daughter. The box was afterward found to contain a picture of her dead husband, a lock of his hair, and a lot of worn woolen clothing that had been sent from Norway. The duty on the woolens was more than Mrs. Nelson was able to pay when it arrived, and she has been waiting almost a year, hoping that the box and contents would go at a low price on the day of sale.

Time and Speed. Infatuate time is difficult to grasp. Distance is more easily understood, and some things which Sir Robert Ball has to say about the distance of the stars from us will assist us in comparing time to the sun. Of these the most striking is Arcturus, and Dr. Elkin has put this star at such a distance from the solar system that the orbit of the earth round the sun must seem from Arcturus as large as a penny piece would, seen at a hundred miles. Arcturus, in other words, is perhaps a dozen times as far off from us as Procyon, and Procyon, one of the nearest bright stars, is a million times the distance of the sun from us.

But the marvelous thing about Arcturus is its movement, a very distinct "proper motion" across the sky, though not as large as some stars. Lately, however, the spectroscopic has ascertained for us the pace of stars along the line of sight, and Arcturus travels. It is now believed, at the rate of 280 miles a second. Such speed as this is truly terrific, and we may well ask why this furious star is hurrying to us. Arcturus, ten generations hence, will not have moved to the eye by as much as the diameter of the moon, we shall have plenty of opportunity of discussing the question.—The Spectator.

Ample Apology. Germans are not given to doing things by halves. When they study, they do it with thoroughness. Even in their apologies they go to the root of the matter.

Here, for example, is a card published by a tailor in the "agony column" of a Berlin newspaper. Evidently he believes that an open confession is good for the body as well as for the soul.

"I herewith declare that the journeyman blacksmith, Herr Karl X., is a very honorable man—most honorable; and I take this opportunity of withdrawing the most defamatory charges I made against him. Herr Karl X. has already given me a good thrashing for the said slanderous words; but Herr Schmidtmann informs me that Herr Karl X. will not do so again. If I state in a public newspaper that he is an honorable man, and put a thaler in the poor-box."

Stone Sawing. Stone is now sawn in France with great rapidity and economy by means of a perforated disc of iron on which a coating of lead has been cast, the perforations serving to connect and bind the plates of lead thus formed on the two sides of the disc. The lead is kept well covered with emery, which falls on it from a reservoir above.

Naturalists are in doubt as to whether the sponge is a plant or an animal.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Almont Loses Ten Old Wooden Buildings—Strange Escapades of a Farmville Girl—Pitiable Fate of an Old Drunkard.

Almont's Big Blaze. The wooden buildings on the main street of Almont were swept away the other night, the total loss being about \$8,000. The fire started in the Conger garage vacant, and spread to Murdock's shoe shop, Dr. D. H. Burley's office, Teller's barber shop, J. P. Johnson's millinery store, W. H. Whitehead's saloon, Charles Kennett's dwelling, etc. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Toe, Trunk and Rolling-Pin. One of the co-leads of the Ypsilanti normal school is having trouble about her room. Becoming dissatisfied with her room-mate, she wanted to leave, but the landlady told the preceptor the girl had engaged the room until the end of the year, and it was no go. The girl telegraphed her parents, who told her to change her room. The landlady held on to her trunk. A brave young man came to the rescue. With the young lady's help he succeeded in reaching the front hall, where they ran against the landlady's toe and a rolling-pin, and were helped out the front door. The young hero hired a lawyer and a policeman, and the quartet, after some trouble, secured the trunk. Now the whole crowd is mixed up in a legal fight.

Laid on the Snow. Mrs. Mary Reed, residing about a mile north of Adrian, was going from the barn to the house Thursday evening, when she fell and sustained a broken hip. No one was at home, nor could she attract the attention of any passer-by by her cries. She tried to drag herself into the house, but it was a hopeless task and she lay on the snow suffering intense agony for more than an hour before her son returned home, and hearing her moans hurried out and bore her into the house. A physician was summoned, who found a fracture of the hip bone. She is 67 years old, and this, with the exposure, will militate against her recovery.

Died in Jail. John McKenzie, of Pinnington, 75 years old, died in the Bay City jail of heart failure. He was tried and convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for ninety days. He was in jail pending his transportation to Detroit. He had been a hard drinker for many years and had been on a prolonged spree. The deceased told one of the inmates of the jail that he had not eaten a mouthful in thirteen days. The county physician testified that he had gone to get a stimulant to brace the old man up, and while absent he died.

Her Agony. Relieved by Death. Mrs. Mary E. Kolb, of West Bay City, died Thursday afternoon at the age of 76 years, of injuries received New Year's Day by being burned. Mrs. Kolb was standing near the stove when her dress caught fire in the back. She was unable to extinguish the flames and ran out of the house and rolled in the snow. Her sister-in-law, who lives a short distance away, came to her assistance and subdued the fire, but it was then too late. The body of the old lady was fairly cooked, and she lingered in agony until death came.

Had a Mania for Throwing Stones. Ida Montle was placed in jail at Flint charged with malicious injury to property. The complaint was made by Rev. Mr. Sumner, of Farmville. He says she threw sticks and stones through his windows, and the court sentenced her to a few months' jail for having her uncle, Charles Montle, arrested, charging him with shooting at her. Later she charged Charles with throwing stones at her and through her windows. A watch was placed over Ida, which resulted in discovering that she had a strong mania for the very acts she had charged others with perpetrating.

Record of the Week. Peter Reno was drowned while crossing the ice near Gladstone. Reno was a woodsman.

Eastern capitalists are after the Grand Rapids Gas Co., which has a capital of \$1,200,000 and is a mighty fat monopoly.

John Werick, gate tender at the Michigan Central depot at Jackson, was struck by the Grand Rapids express, fracturing his leg.

The body of Thomas Price was found in the water at a mile south of Seney. In his pocket was found a bottle half full of whiskey.

Peter Austin is becoming quite noted for his gang of young rascals, who prowled the streets at night and are into all kinds of devilment.

A Port Huron cat has seven toes on one foot and six on another. The shameless monopolist goes by the name of "Little Johnny Dungan."

It is now believed that the mirage recently seen at Port Huron was produced by inhaling from a speaking tube connected with a Canadian underground distillery.

Stephen De Veive, a Jackson teamster, found in the snow the body of a male child wrapped in newspapers and cotton cloth. Physicians think the child was seven or eight months old, and that it was murdered.

A vein of coal has been struck on the farm of Mrs. Gardner, of East China township, near Marquette City. The coal is similar to cannel coal and has been used by the family on the premises for some time with success.

O'Brien J. Atkinson has been retained in a famous divorce suit. Although Miss Morris married old Port Huron only two years ago, she says he has been very cruel and mean, and she wants a divorce from the next Legislature.

The Grand Rapids Common Council voted to purchase a pumping engine for the city's water works from the Nordberg Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, at a cost of \$350.00.

Joseph King and N. M. Lavin, the murdering and poisoning men of Vassar, pleaded guilty and paid their fines. After being discharged they were again arrested for a prior offense.

Some people are quick to resent the least personal allusion to themselves, if they happen not to like it. Henry Wrist, of Medina, vigorously contradicted a report to the effect that he recently died.

Dick Burgess, a farm hand employed on the farm of Charles Johnson, near Mt. Morris, was struck by a falling tree. His recovery is considered doubtful.

James Raney, the hermit of North Lake, is dead, aged 53 years. He was widely known as an "eccentric." He neglected his own wants and died of consumption.

An Antrim County man who viewed with growing dislike and disgust the neighbors using his well for water, conceived an original plan to stop them. It was accomplished by dumping a lot of rotten apples, etc. A note taken on the result decided it to be a vainly successful.

During the past year there were 430 marriages in St. Clair County.

During 1894 the County Clerk of Oakland issued 288 marriage licenses.

A Clio man has killed 700 sparrows since the season opened last fall.

Mrs. S. S. Showers, of Oakley, cut her hand on the spur of a chicken she was dressing. She will lose the hand.

Joseph Griffin was caught in the act of stealing a pair of rubbers at Bay City and the next morning went to jail for a month.

Mrs. O. E. Field, aged 35, wife of Mayor Field, of Benton Harbor, and C. H. Lineweaver, aged 30, passed away Sunday.

The store of Samuel Moffett, at Flint, was burglarized and \$50 in cash, besides a considerable quantity of merchandise, taken.

While attending a horse which was hitched in its stall, Hugh Johnson, living near St. Joseph, was kicked to death. He leaves a family.

Mrs. Polly Dixon died at her home in Pultack, Jackson County, aged 65 years. She was the oldest woman in the county with one exception.

Mrs. J. C. Runyon, a Troy lady, has quite a quantity in a way of a flower. It is a white chrysanthemum, and at present has over 300 blossoms.

Benton Harbor citizens are trying to persuade the officials of the railways touching that point that a new union depot is an immediate necessity.

H. Hill, of Omaha, is his name. Mark the words, Omaha, and not Basewoods Corners. He turned out the gas in a Flint hotel, and was nearly dead when found.

The newly elected officers of Huron County cannot make their families to Bad Axe, the county seat, as there are no vacant houses in the village to accommodate them.

Ex-Attorney General A. A. Ellis has already settled down as an every-day lawyer at Ionia. He is associated with Charles Locke, graduate of the State University.

Edgar Bros., Capt. John Shaw and Capt. Llewellyn Shaw, of Bay City, have contracted for a steamship to be 352 feet long, 372 feet over all, 44½ feet beam, and 37 feet hold, and to cost upward of \$225,000.

John Murray, a Chicago and West Michigan conductor at Muskegon, was saved by a cat button. He slipped from the front platform of a switch engine and would have been badly injured had not the wheels had not the button caught and held him up until the engine was stopped.

A Southfield hermit, who doesn't squander much money for soap, has had a patch of dirt on his left chop for four or five years. It's alleged since the drouth was broken up, that this heinous spot has become an oasis on a sandy desert of face and now is covered with a nice grassy sod.

J. D. Hagaman, the ex-medium of Adrian, offers \$1,000 to any medium who can produce a manifestation he can't duplicate. He says the whole business is a humbug. A few days after Adna E. E. appeared in Adrian Hagaman and his daughter did everything that E. E. did.

A Grand Rapids girl has a mania for riding in the city ambulances, and the number of times she is suddenly injured on the streets is a caution. The last time they got a physician to examine her. Mabel at once decided there was nothing the matter with her, and fled like a whirlwind.

Arrangements are being made for a rally of old soldiers to be held at Lansing some time during the month of March. The occasion will be one of particular interest to survivors of the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth regiments of infantry, as on the day to be selected the colors of these regiments, which were lost during the war, will be returned.

The flags were recovered through the efforts of Senator Patton, and will be forwarded for preservation in the State museum.

There's an Osgood County man that is entitled to the State championship for meanness. He is well-to-do and has stacks of quilts and bedding. "Now, boys," he said to several mechanics, who were unfortunately helping him to erect a building, "it's getting near bed time and raining pretty hard; you take this lantern and you'll find the straw madding dry in the south end of the stack; bring a bundle and we'll make a shake-down for you."

An odoriferous horse blanket was used for a covering and the unfortunate "bread-winners" shivered off a sort of nightgown, without removing boots or clothing, after taking the time to hide their tools, put on mittens and then their earlaps down.

The culminating outrages in a series of attempts on the life of Mrs. Alice Watson, the housekeeper of Peter Kraus, an employee in the United States customs service at Detroit, was made when, on leaving the rear door of the Kraus home, she was seized by two soldiers, dragged into a shed, gagged and thrown to the earth. Her assailants then poured kerosene oil over all her clothing, but evidently lost their nerve just before beginning the cremation of their victim, for they fled precipitately. Mrs. Watson is seriously injured. The assault is laid on the head of the soldiers. Here we pause. What does he mean? Take him for what he says he is to us and know. Take him on his word, take him in faith, daily, hourly, live in him and by him.

"I cannot tell how precious the Saviour is to me, I only can entreat you to come and taste and see."

"Christ the blessed one gives to all, Wonderful words of life, Sinner, list to the loving call, Wonderful words of life. All so freely given, Wooing us to heaven; Beautiful words, wonderful words, Wonderful words of life."

Next Lesson—"The Great Confession." Matthew 16: 13-23.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Spare moments are the gold dust of time.

Love always weeps when it has to whelp.

Love never bestows a burden that is heavy.

Birds with bright plumage are seldom fat.

Never break any promise you make to a child.

It isn't the biggest tree that bears the best fruit.

Borrowers of trouble never have to go far to get it.

We cannot sow bad seed and reap a good harvest.

When we fail to justify ourselves we lose our self-respect.

The man who lives only to please himself has a hard master.

The blossoms very small sweet and yet the fruit is very bitter.

One man living a godly life will make many others want to.

True merit is like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for Jan. 20.

Golden text—"He gave them bread from heaven to eat." John 6: 31.

Christ the Bread of Life is the subject of this lesson, which is found in John 6: 25-35. "And when they had found him, The last words of the preceding (24th) verse on 'seeking for Jesus.' 'Seek and ye shall find.' And yet it was a blind sort of seeking. They were surprised when they saw him, for they did not know of his miraculous passage of the sea. 'Rabbi,' they say, 'when camest thou hither?' It is the word of startled wonderment that springs, tell-tale, to our own lips, even when we have been long seeking and praying for him.

And the finding; it was not whole and complete. It was only the charitable Rabbi that they sought, and they found according to their seeking. The words of our Saviour, in the light of this truth, have a grave and searching force, "Whom seek ye?" What is the character of your quest, friend? Stop and think a little. Our Saviour's answer to their query is strangely arresting and revealing. He knows how to interpret our questions, and he answers the heart of them rather than does the tongue. "When camest thou hither," they were saying. And his answer, as he looks them in the eye, is, "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled."

There is something better than eating; it is seeing, discerning, or rather eating with discernment, as Paul says, "discerning the Lord's body." We all of us, in a sense, are permitted to eat and partake of Christ's benefits here. None in this life and generation and on the farther hills of the Christian dispensation are really degraded as to interpret the word of the Lord. But O, how few eat with spiritual sight, discerning the Lord's body, partaking and perceiving! Is there any emphasis to be laid on the word "filled"? Perhaps so, and perhaps it may explain a bit the crossness and dullness of the people. The word really means gorged; they filled themselves with the loaf, as if there were nothing else to do but eat. Well, so a great many do with the good things of this world and of this Christian dispensation, and indeed of the Lord's house. Is there not a caution lurking in these words of the Master?

There is one consolation to sportsmen. The birds have been quite scarce in former years, and have gradually multiplied under favorable conditions. By bringing birds from abroad and feeding them during the winter and turning them out in the spring it may be possible to facilitate the multiplication.

A PERILOUS POSITION. Major Dodd Trying to Save His Horse from Destruction.

The above cut depicts an incident which occurred to Surgeon Major Dodd, in the Indian army, while riding along a mountain road. The road gave away beneath the horse's feet, and the horse was dashed to pieces hundreds of feet below, the surgeon major managing

by great effort to clear himself. The picture shows the rider, after he has got to the ground, struggling to save his horse. It was of no avail, for the animal gradually lost what little footing he had at first, obtained on the loose rubbish, and fell down the precipice as described. The illustration is from a sketch by Surgeon Major Dodd.

A Good Price for Shot. Meyer Horkelmer, dealer in guns and pelts, at Wheeling, W. Va., received a consignment of ginseng from a country merchant. It consisted of three barrels and weighed about 300 pounds. In sorting it appeared to be rather heavy, and several of the roots were cut open and examined, disclosing that they had been loaded with shot. It was impossible to open all the roots, so they were thrown into a tub of water and the loaded roots at once sank. The examination of the three barrels showed that in 300 pounds of ginseng 27½ pounds of shot had been secreted, which, at \$3.50 per pound, gave the seller a respectable profit on his work. The shot had been inserted while the roots were soft, the holes in the ends plugged.—Baltimore American.

Not So Serious. It is related that two persons, one of them a wheelman and the other an opponent of bicycling, were discussing the chances of injury through riding a wheel.

"Injury? Pooh!" said the wheelman. "I've been riding three years, and I've had only one accident, and that wasn't serious."

"What did you break in that?"

"Only a leg."

"Only a leg? I should think that was enough!"

"Oh, but it was my teacher's leg!"

No Use for His Feet. The first mot of the new Czar was delivered upon the occasion of M. de Giers' official visit to the Emperor, who received him with the greatest demonstration of friendship, at the same time expressing the hope that, notwithstanding M. de Giers' reported wish to retire from office, he would still continue to work with him for many years. "But, your majesty, it is scarcely possible; look at my feet, they will hardly carry me." The Czar replied: "I am very sorry for you; but, as far as I am concerned, I do not want your feet, I want your head."

BIRDS SCARCE IN MARYLAND.

A Reasonable Explanation of the Fact that Sportsmen Have Barged Few.

This year's bird shooting season in Maryland was a keen disappointment to sportsmen, and their greatest chagrin was caused by their failure to find partridges or quail where they had been represented to be in abundance before the season opened. Two reasons may be alleged for the latter. The frequent whistling of the birds in the spring when they are about to mate is not always a safe guide to the number of coveys that will be found in November, and not sufficient importance is attached to the disposition of the birds to migrate. The weather, the temperature, and other conditions may multiply the calls of the birds to each other in the spring and make them seem to be more numerous than they really are.

The partridge, or quail, is more of a migratory bird than many imagine, says the Baltimore Sun, and this will account for the mysterious disappearance of a number of coveys in November, which had been seen in the latter part of August or early in September. They often follow a river, moving down one side or the other, so that a covey may be in November many miles from where it was seen in September. This is verified both by actual observation and by the fact that large numbers of birds turned out by clubs in the spring will raise families and disappear altogether from the spot where they were released. It is supposed that they have moved south of the point where they were released, for they seldom go north, and it has been suggested as a remedy that those who take the trouble to preserve them during the winter should release them some miles north of the spot where they would like to have them locate.

The main cause of the scarcity of birds during the season just closed was the severe winter of 1892-3. Not only was there an immense amount of snow but the cold was intense and froze the small water-courses tight. The birds, if they can get water, can manage to scratch a precarious living in the fields, but they are unable to make a fight against starvation and thirst at the same time. After such a winter several moderate seasons are needed to bring back the normal supply of birds. The discontinuance of wheat or small grain crops has had the effect of driving quite a number of birds from their usual haunts in search of stubble fields, and this cause for their disappearance is more likely to increase than to diminish.

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Minor State Notes. Mrs. Margaret Bly, an old resident of Chicago, who was visiting her son, J. J. Bly, of Benton Harbor, died suddenly, aged 78.

Sheffield Walkinshaw of Marshall has given a \$10,000 bond to the county for the faithful performance of his duties. The bond was signed by a Democrat, a Prohibitionist, and a Republican.

There's a young man up in Kalamazoo that is in hard luck. He has had a marriage license for some days and a girl to go with it, but there's a hurry a minister in the vicinity that will marry them.

Ursula Burpee, when a Cornhusker jury failed to convict of abducting her son-in-law, so that he lost his legs, writes a letter protesting against making the boy a charitable charge. She says she loves Ira and always has, in spite of his "lives," which is his "greatest failing."

Dependent through unrequited love, J. J. Twiss, son of Ald. John Twiss, of Port Huron, committed suicide at Ana Arbor by taking 35 grains of morphine. He was 29 years old, and a member of the last year's senior class at the University of Michigan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

It begins to look as if Boss McKean were "not dead but only gone before."

Seeley got eight years and \$354,000—\$44,250 a year. Pretty good wages for an ordinary bookkeeper.

If New York has an honest police captain, he can double his salary by resigning and entering the dime museum field.

Mrs. Grannis tells of a New York woman who won four husbands by a generous display of pretty neck—Boston Herald.

Simultaneously?
Carmenita sold about a carload of bric-a-brac last week, including a fine silver shaving set. Heavenly! Can it be possible that —? No; perish the thought!

Captain Schluttenberger of the New York police force says "the whole department is rotten to the core." From our point of view it looks as if the core also is badly decayed.

James Whitcomb Riley has been honored by a brand of cigars named for him. And yet England sneeringly says that this country does not appreciate genius or fittingly reward literary lights.

A New York paper says that a recent street railway franchise in that town cost only \$3,000 per Alderman. This shows how the markets have become demoralized since the Lexow committee began work.

If Superintendent Byrnes is an honest man and knows nothing of the wholesale corruption of the force he commands he hasn't enough brains to hold such a position. If he does know of it he should be bounced. There is fun ahead.

Superintendent Byrnes' friends now claim that he made about a quarter of a million dollars in one year in Wall street speculating in some stock the name of which, unfortunately, has slipped from his memory. Queer, isn't it?

Barings, when it failed in 1890, owed in all \$140,000,000. This whole sum has been liquidated by the combination headed by the Bank of England, and only \$7,500,000 is now left of these vast liabilities, which have been taken up by strong hands. There has never been a more signal proof that co-operation is necessary to save the greater interests of society when competition has brought them to the verge of ruin.

Dover, N. H., one of the prettiest of the smaller cities of New England, is one of the largest consumers of snuff among all the cities of the country. The population is something like 10,000, and last year more than five tons of this form of tobacco was used there. The habit of snuff dipping is not usual in New England, and it was brought to Dover, as it is said, by soldiers just after the war, and has increased to its present proportions.

Dr. Barthou and Mr. Jaures are members of the French Chamber of Deputies, the latter being a socialist and the former a ministerialist. In the course of a debate in the chamber, which became somewhat animated and personal, Mr. Jaures asserted that the ministers had attempted to protect a gang of railroad exploiters of unsavory reputation. "You lie!" was the prompt interjection of Dr. Barthou, resulting, of course, in a challenge. The duel was fought, with the usual result that nobody was hurt. A French duel appears to be a very appropriate way of celebrating sunrise.

At last an important fact comes out about Hetty Green. She has breakfasted on crackers, not because she was parsimonious and crackers were cheap. She has preferred an egg fried by herself to a sumptuous repast, not on account of the difference in the price. She thought some one wanted to poison her. It would be hard to put poison inside of an egg, and if she bought the egg and broke the shell herself, and was her own cook, that was one thing she could eat with confidence. If she bought crackers at the casual grocery store, she might be safe. Dick and Harry, with just enough money to buy a good dinner, have gone on revelling in roast beef and roast turkey and corned beef and hash, having no end of comfort in it all, and the richest woman in America has never enjoyed that plain little delight. And now will rise before her a worse specter still than that of death in the dish. Now may come up a commission de lunatic, etc., for all this may be hallucination. It is a common form of insane delusion. It will also invalidate her will. Poor Hetty!

The Chicago Herald recently printed a sketch of the proposed apartment house to be built in New York to accommodate 2,500 families. It is expected to house in the one structure under a single roof 20,000 people. The sketch looks like a block of segments of honeycomb with space between them for light and a little air. There is nothing new under the sun. Randal, the archaeologist who has studied with so excellent effect the ruins of New Mexico, can point out just such dwellings among the pueblos. There is one such apartment house of stone at Pecos. It has, as its ruins show, a circuit of 1,450 feet. It is five stories high. It was once a town and sheltered all the inhabitants. There is a honeycomb dwelling on the Rio Chicos, 1,716 feet in circuit. It housed 3,000 persons. Each of these ancient honeycombs constitute a village, being alone a single house built around a court. The plaza around which some of these honeycomb dwellings faced was often large enough for all sorts of games, equestrian as well as pedestrian. Gotham architects must be exhausted their power to invent ideas when they propose to go back to the aboriginals for styles of habitation.

Professor Langley's flying machine on the trial trip flew 200 feet and dropped. Whereupon the critics are inclined to poke fun at the ship and the inventor. But before the hilarity proceeds further perhaps it would be well to remember that when the first Atlantic cable was laid it worked for a few minutes and then went on a strike and quit work for many months, while the scientific world called it a flat failure and a chimerical scheme.

Science is being resorted to generally to help political reform. As the concealed stenographer furnished for Chicago convicting evidence of John Powers' solicitation of a bribe of \$25,000 from a cigarette company, the camera is furnishing proof of lawlessness in Brooklyn. Mayor Scherren has been dallying with the ordinance closing saloons on Sunday, which is also required under a State law. A Law Enforcement Society has been organized to see that the saloons are closed and they have adopted the camera as the means of accomplishing their object. "Snap shots" were taken at many resorts last Sunday, showing that the Mayor is either in collusion with violators of the law or that the Brooklyn police are not carrying out his orders. A concealed camera is capable of as dire mischief as a concealed stenographer. Rogues who do not fear the Lord can be brought into comparative dread of the law by reason of their fear of what science may accomplish in behalf of both the law and the Lord.

A BRITISH SPAT.

One of the charming amenities of travel on the English Railroad. "There are several things that strike the American traveler on English railroads as being curious," said a returned New Yorker to a New York Sun reporter, "but none more so than the custom that obtains of the passengers talking at each other. There is a sliding window seat in the door at each end of the transverse compartment, as you know, and there is no other airhole in the whole outfit. The persons who sit by these door windows control the ventilation of the compartment. Generally, too, there is a diversity of opinion on the subject of ventilation between those who sit by the window; the party who travels with his back to the engine declaring in favor of having the window open, while the other man who would sit in the draught is in favor of having the window closed. The stupid faults of construction are primarily responsible for these inconveniences, but the Briton perpetuates them by refusing to attempt anything in the line of concession. Nobody ever, or rarely ever, thinks of appealing to a fellow-passenger's idea of the fitness of things, and they content themselves with growling at each other or else appealing to the guard and talking at each other through that official.

I saw a very amusing instance of this while traveling on the Great Western Railroad. I was one of two passengers in a second-class car, the other being a chunky, middle-aged man, with a very red face, a stubby, iron-gray mustache, and the bluest blue necktie I ever saw. At one station, Bath, I think it was, a third passenger got into our compartment. This was a lady, also of middle age, as prim, chilly and severe as a new granite gravestone in a snowstorm. Both the gentleman and myself had been sitting with our backs to the engine and with the windows down, so that there was plenty of fresh air for both of us without our being in it.

"When the lady got in it was on the other fellow's end of the compartment, and as he did not attempt to move she arranged her parcels and her cage and herself on the seat opposite him, facing the engine. As soon as the train started the wind rushed in and nearly blew the tail feathers out of her parrot. She at once reached over and pulled the window up. The fellow, who had been watching her over the top of his paper, instantly reached over and let the window down. Out streamed the ribbons of her bonnet, away spread the tail feathers of her parrot, and up flew the window. This sort of thing was kept up continuously, with short intervals of glaring at each other, but without a word, until the next station was reached.

"The fellow jammed the window down—it happened to be an up spell—and yelled for the guard.

"'Look 'ere, guard,' he cried, as soon as that official presented himself, 'ham I to be smothered to death because there 'appens to be a rheumatic old critter in 'ere who can't bear a breath of fresh air?'

"'Mr. Guard,' screamed the lady, 'there is no reason, even if I am unprotected, why I should be insulted by a rough-faced brute.'

"So they went at it hammer and tongs, lapping each other over the guard's back until the gentleman knocked the lady out by telling the guard that he knew it was against the company's rules to allow parrots in the passenger's compartments, and threatening to report him unless he immediately took the thing away. At that the conductor whispered to the lady, and seizing the parrot and parcels she hurried away with him, evidently to some promised seclusion, giving her late antagonist a Partisan shot as she swept out about 'traveling hogs.' It was the funniest thing I ever saw and certainly could never have happened anywhere outside of an English railroad."

Pat Obeyed Orders.
While in front of Petersburg, General Butler received word that his favorite horse, Almond Eye, had been accidentally killed by falling into a ravine. Upon the departure of his informant, he ordered an Irish servant to go and skin him. "What is Almond Eye dead?" asked Pat. "What's that to you? Do as I bid you, and ask no questions." Pat went about his business, and in an hour or two returned. "Well, Pat, where have you been all this time?" sternly demanded the general. "Skinning the horse, your honor." "Does it take nearly two hours to perform such an operation?" "No, your honor; but then, you see, it took 'bout half an hour to catch him," replied Pat.

Railroads.
A tomato machine have been devised for use on a moving train which mechanically record the condition of every foot of the track.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

STYLES FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO LOOK PRETTY.

Whatcane Place to Keep Balloon Sleeves in Use—Unusual Craze for Rich Stuffs—Silks and Laces Demanded Where Flannels Once Served.

Fashion's Fickle Fancies.
New York Correspondence.

RIGHT along the shoulder seam, from the tip of the collar to the outer tip of the sleeve, is the place to set a jeweled white-bone, which is the latest clever device to keep big sleeves in their proper position and to make them retain the correct slope. This bone is two fingers or more wide, it adds to the elaboration of the sleeve, and it does all it is intended to do, but it is a terrible thing for a man to get in his eye, and engaged girls should not use it. It is only a straw that shows the way of fashion's mind, that this device should be made distinctly ornamental. The chances for a new device of utility finding favor are much increased, if it at the same time serves to enrich, for these are not days of simplicity, but times when the lady must be painted and fine gold be gilded. On the rich velvet there is a place to lay richer lace, brocade must be covered thickly with spangles and jewels, and one rich stuff must be punched full of holes to show a richer fabric beneath. Even fur may not be left to make its impression alone, but must be reinforced with laces, jewels, and flowers. The rule seems to be not only to wear all the rich things one has, but to wear them all at once.

Even in morning wear this craze for rich stuffs is felt, and where flannels once served for blouses, now silks and laces are demanded. The garment shown beside the initial is an illustration of it, for 1895 has in pale-blue silk



and guipure what 1893 would have expressed in much less expensive materials. It is made with a wide black gathered in at the waist, the fronts being sewed into three narrow box-pleats on each side that reach from top to bottom. The front is thus very baggy at the waist, the center pleat hiding the tiny buttons with which the blouse fastens. Its lining is fitted and also black in front. Guipure appears upon the turned-down collar, the slashed sailor collar and the pointed cuffs.

Naturally it is in evening wear that showiness is rampant. The utmost extravagance is shown in material and ornament. Heavy beading and sparkling make gowns a blaze of light, and the strident crash of creaking silk mingles with the clank of bead and ornaments till a woman reminds of the charge of a battery. Neck affairs are countless and elaborate yoke effects tant go in cape fashion are worn over, instead of within, the cut-out undergarment, an evening gown possible for afternoon wear. An especially new theater bodice has a loose front, turning back with a pair of sailor-collars revers from a vest of lace. It is made of crisp taffeta, strewn with roses on a cream ground. The revers are brilliant green velvet to harmonize with the foliage of the roses, and the vest is scarlet satin, covered with guipure. The fullness of the blouse-like bodice is confined under a narrow ribbon belt, the fastening of the bodice being invisible and at one side. To all appearances the waist goes on like a regular sailor-bodice.

In describing the green of this garment as brilliant, the word is used advisedly, for velvet may not now rely successfully on its richness of weave, but must be of assertive hue. A new shade of green that has as yet appeared only in expensive fabrics is styled serpent green. A dreadful name, surely, but at sight of the stuff all thought of



PATTERNED BY THE PERFORATOR.

that is left behind because of the shade's loveliness. Of it, in silk, crepe, is the gown next shown, the skirt being trimmed at the bottom with two bands of black velvets ribbon dotted with bows. The bodice has a full vest of cream-colored mousseline de sole and velvet revers bordered with narrow guipure insertion. A lace jabot is placed at the neck, and the elbow sleeves are trimmed with lace ruffles. A black velvets belt has a long bow, and the standing collar matches the mousseline vest.

When it comes to punching holes in the goods of a dress so that its lining may show through, a field of extravagance is entered upon that bodes ill for all but the wealthy. As a means of devising new effects it is very useful, but, oh, the slaughter of fine goods it necessitates! Ordinarily, the lining is very brilliant, but after the early and garish examples of this treatment, there came more subdued ones, and it is one of these that the artist presents in the third sketch. Herein, the woven broadcloth is perforated around the bottom of the skirt and on the sleeves and waist. The latter has full bretelles of plain cloth fastened with black velvet bows. It is gathered around the neck and is finished with a pointed velvet collar trimmed on the sides with rosettes. It is alike back and front and its puffed sleeves terminate in long plain cuffs. Wood brown silk is the lining that shows through the perforation. Some fancy waists show to what extremes this fashion has already gone.



TRIMMING THAT DOMINATES.

Thus one has the bodice slit into straps from a point just below the bust line. Between the straps an under waist of chiffon, over silk, shows. To be sure, it looks just a little as if the wearer had outgrown and burst through her dress, but if she had such a pretty waist beneath, why shouldn't she? This latest notion in dress cutting harks back to the time when darts and seams were not yet thought of, the bodice being slit wherever the round of the figure demands room, and through the opening the gay inner lining shows. In times passed the stuff was fitted to the smaller proportion of the figure and split to accommodate the larger. Then it was fitted to the larger curves and cut down and lapped over to follow snugly the smaller lines. The latter was supposed to be a great improvement, but we have tired of it, gone back to the old notion, and think ourselves original, too.

A costume that will impress from its novelty is next shown, and it is fully in keeping with the demand for highly wrought goods. Made of blue cloth, it is set off by insertions of almond green silk covered with cream-colored tulle lace. Its wide gored skirt has a band of silk that is higher at the sides than in back and front, and is covered with lace and bordered with an applique of bias blue cloth. Smaller insertions show at the sides of the bodice, and the sleeves are made to match, all being bordered with the bias folds. The folded stock collar and the belt are made of a darker shade of blue velvet than that in the skirt.

A pretty finish for a skirt that is a little shabby is to run bands of ribbon from the waist to about the knees, alternate bands being a little longer.



COMBINING BROCADE, LACE AND FUR.

Each ribbon ends with a pretty rosette, forming points. The suggestion is that of an overgarment. In case the silk of the dress is a little soiled, let black net be drawn smoothly over it, ending at the heading of the lace flounce, the ribbon being drawn close over the net. The sleeves of the gown may be covered with net to match.

Nothing prettier could be well devised in a princess gown than that portrayed in the final sketch. To begin with, it is from very rich silk, brocaded with bouquets of flowers, and opens over a white lace front, which is gathered for the bodice and pleated for the skirt. On either side of the front there is a bow of maize-colored satin ribbon with long pendant ends. The full puffed sleeves are banded with fur and have lace frills, and a tiny cape of plain blue silk edged with lace and fur comes over the shoulders. A fur band gives the collar.

Aside from materials and patterns, which, as explained, have been running toward general insolvency for buyers, the shape of gowns has been spreading. Though the biggest diameter of the sleeves has slipped down to the elbow, it is as big as ever, and meanwhile the skirts have taken their innings at puffing out. As a woman is now, barricaded with godets, puffs and stiffnesses, the only man who has a chance at stealing a kiss is he who hangs by his heels from the chandelier.

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Mullhall estimates that the agricultural earnings of the United States are \$3,400,000,000; the earnings from manufactures, \$4,350,000,000; from mines, \$1,800,000,000; from transportation, \$1,155,000,000; from commerce, \$1,000,000,000; from shipping, \$600,000,000; from banking, \$250,000,000.

The robes worn by Louis XIV. on state occasions cost \$19,000.

There is no deception so dangerous as self-deception.

TALKS TO FARMERS

ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

How Large, Round Logs Are Quickly Knocked Into Firewood—Wooden Pump Protectors—The Wilder Pear—Sheep Should Have Shelter.

The Wilder Pear.

The original tree of this delicious pear was found on the shores of Lake Erie. It came up wild in a thicket of sprouts and rubbish and was grafted to Buffalo. The latter was found to be so good the Buffalo branches were removed. Since then the tree has borne profusely each year. The illustration shows the fruit of half the average size. It resembles Bartlett in shape with smooth skin, pale yellow, with a deep shading of brownish carmine. The basin is shallow and regular, the eye nearly closed, sepals long and reflexed, apex rather abrupt with slight cavity, stem short, cone closed and small. Seeds small, flesh pale whitish yellow, fine grained and tender. Its quality is very good, resembling the Bartlett, but the flavor is more sprightly and free from all muskiness.—Farm and Home.

Varieties of Corn.

There have been great changes in the type of corn as in any kind of cultivated plant. In New England and most of the Northern States flint corn is almost exclusively grown as a field crop. For the garden, and to some extent for general purposes, sweet corn and popcorn are grown. We have known farmers to have popcorn ground for meal, and they said that when cooked it was sweeter and better than that from flint corn. The popcorn grain is so small that it is seldom injured in curing. Sweet corn is, to some extent, grown as food for milk cows. The stalks, if cut early, are sweeter than those of ordinary corn. They are, therefore, more palatable and more nutritious.

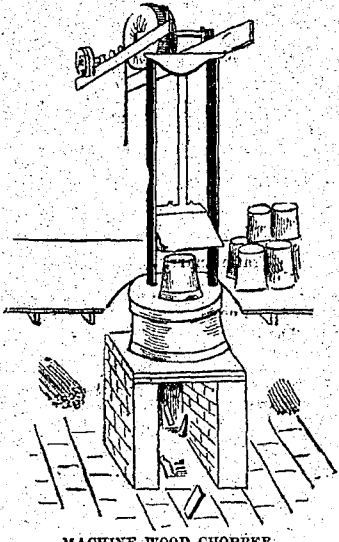
The Dent corn is mostly grown in the West and South. Its stalks are coarser and less palatable for stock. Western people think the Dent corn makes better corn bread than does the Eastern flint corn, but our idea is that the flint corn is the best for all purposes. The weight of stalks of flint corn is less per acre, but the yield by weight of the grain is larger than the average of that grown at the West. Still, when an Eastern farmer wants to grow the largest possible yield of corn, he is apt to select some of the early Dent varieties to make a trial with. That shows his belief that it is the greater care which flint corn usually gets that explains its greater average prolificacy.—Philadelphia Press.

Kill the Poorest Hogs First.

When a lot of hogs are being fattened there is sure to be some weaklings that, though apparently healthy and good feeders, will not make the gain they should. If the lot is very large, it may be that these do not get a fair chance with the others, and putting them in a pen by themselves will put them in the way to gain rapidly. Usually, however, the hog that is inferior to its mates of the same litter has not the digestive power to make as good use of its food as does the others. The sooner such a hog is killed and the expense of feeding him is stopped, the better will be the farmer's profit. It is quite common at hog-killing time to save a few that are not up to the average weight and feed them longer. This is a serious mistake. The hog that up to 150 pounds has grown faster than the others will probably make 250 or 275 pounds, while the weaklings are gaining up to 175 or 200 pounds. Very often the latter will eat as much, and if they don't they are none the better for that fact. A hog that will not eat well is a failure, for it misses the most important duty of the hog's existence and mission.

Wood Chopper.

The latest improvement in the machine wood chopper is shown herewith. It is of English invention. The round logs having been cut to the required length are placed one after another in the center of the machine, as shown. In this position the base of



MACHINE WOOD CHOPPER.

the log rests on the upright edges of the fixed knives, through which it is afterwards forced. The heavy weight indicated above the same is raised by belt power between guides. When released the weight strikes the log, driving it downward on the knives and splitting it in four pieces. The machine illustrated is designed to deal with logs five to twenty inches in diameter and about twenty-four inches in length.

Quantity of Seed Required Per Acre.
Wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 bushels, drilled.
Wheat, 2 bushels, broadcast. Oats, 2 bushels. Buckwheat, 3 bushels. Corn, in hills, 6 to 8 bushels. Corn, for fodder, 2 to 3 bushels. Peas, in drills, 2 to 3 bushels. Broom corn, drills, 10

pounds. Beets and mangels, 4 pounds. Rutabagas, in drills, 1 pound. Clover, red, 10 pounds. Clover, white, 6 to 8 pounds. Timothy, 1 peck. Red top, 2 bushels. Orchard grass, 2 bushels. Lawn grass, 2 to 3 bushels. Kentucky blue grass, 2 bushels. Barley, broadcast, 2 1/2 bushels. Barley, drilled, 1 1/2 bushels. Rye, 1 1/2 bushels. Potatoes, drills, 10 bushels. Carrots, 3 pounds. Turnips, 1 pound. Potatoes, in hills, 4 bushels. Oats, drilled, 2 bushels; broadcast, 3 bushels.

To Make Good Coffee.

Remember in making coffee: That the same flavor will not suit every taste.

That everyone can be suited to a nicely by properly bleeding two or more kinds.

That equal parts of Mocha, Java and Rio will be relished by a good many people.

That a mild coffee can be made dangerously strong and still retain the mildness of flavor.

That the flavor is improved if the liquid is turned from the dregs as soon as the proper strength has been obtained.

That where the percolation method is used the coffee should be ground very fine or the strength will not be extracted.

That if the ground coffee is put into the water and boiled it should be rather coarse, otherwise it will invariably be muddy.

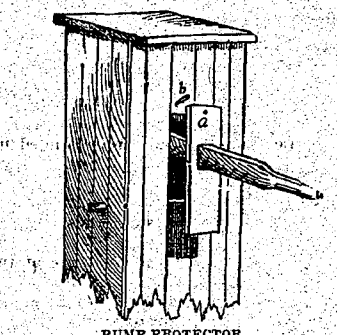
That a good coffee will always command a fair price; but that all high-priced coffees are not necessarily of high quality.

That in serving, the cups and cream should be warm; the cream should be put in the cup before the coffee is put in, but it is immaterial when sugar is added.

That a level teaspoonful of the ground coffee to each cup is the standing allowance, from which deviation can be made in either direction, according to the strength desired.—The Housekeeper.

Cover for Pumps.

In the North, pumps in cold, bleak situations are liable to freeze up, causing a vast amount of trouble. The accompanying sketch, from the Orange Judd Farmer, shows a simple method of protecting one of the common piston pumps. An outer jacket of wood envelops the pump. It should be large enough to allow a three-inch space all



PUMP PROTECTOR.

around the sides. This space should be filled with chaff, finely cut hay or straw, pressed firmly in position. Additional protection is given by the piece of board, a, which has a hole in it that fits closely over the pump handle, and during the coldest weather, when the pump is not in use, this board is placed as shown in the illustration, pressed against the side of the pump, and hung upon the nail at b. If in a windy location, the spout should be stopped up with cloth, leaving enough projecting to readily remove it by. Any one who has had to water cattle in the morning and has found the pump from which he proposes to get water frozen solidly, will appreciate this simple arrangement for preventing such a state of affairs.

Loosing Use of Land.

Small fruit growers ought to fertilize their land thoroughly, and when this is done they should keep it always producing something. If the strawberry patch is running out, either the red or black cap raspberry can be planted between the rows. In this way the year after the strawberry plantation is cultivated under the raspberry canes will be in full bearing. It is the same with the larger fruits. A young apple or pear orchard will grow strawberries, raspberries and blackberries nearly as well as if the orchard were not planted until it gets fully into bearing.

A \$10,000 Poultry House.

Probably the most expensive poultry house in the country is now being built by Mrs. Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, wife of the ex-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at a cost of \$10,000. The house includes rooms for the keeper, a fine reception room for visitors and a well-stocked library of poultry literature. Chickens, ducks, turkeys and pigeons up to the number of thousands can be accommodated in the house. Connected with it are a number of incubators of from 200 to 500 eggs capacity.

Feed and Breed.

The farmers who believe that the feed, and not the breed, gives the results can easily determine for themselves what the facts may be. Take two animals, one pure bred or a grade, and the other a scrub. Give both the same care and attention, allowing them as much food as they will consume. The well-bred animal will give double the profit derived from the scrub, and the expense will also be proportionately less.

Truck Farming.

A truck farm may pay \$100 per acre, or as much as \$500, according to the crop grown upon it. It may cost more for labor and fertilizers compared with regular farming, but the area cultivated will be much less and the soil will be left in better condition. Improved implements for hand cultivation, with effective horse hoes, make the labor much less difficult than when the hoe, spade and rake were relied upon entirely.

Value of Skim Milk.

The Wisconsin station found by feeding pigs that twenty-five pounds of skim milk equalled one hundred pounds of skim milk. That is, when corn meal is worth a dollar per hundred pounds skim milk is worth 25 cents per hundred pounds, and should be credited to the cow as so much profit given by her in addition to the butter produced. There is an additional profit to be expected from the milk also.

Faded Writing.

When ink is faded the iron salt remains in the paper, and the ink can be reproduced by the application of a solution containing tannic or gallic acid.

ON THE CROW RESERVATION.

An Indian Race that is Fortunately Not Dying Out.

Our ride from the fort to the field was through the pretty valley of the Little Big Horn. We passed over large Crow village and at one point witnessed a picturesque sight—to wit, about a hundred Crow Indians engaged in agricultural manual labor. Capt. Watson, the military officer in charge of the Crow agency, has established here an experimental farm, the Indians performing the bulk of the work. He had them engaged in chopping down sage grass on the bottom as we passed. These Crow Indians are the richest vagrants in the world. They own the land composing the vast reservation, they have free food and ammunition in abundance, and they only number about 2,300 all told. If they had their holdings in severity they would have a small fortune per capita.

As we came upon the sage-brush smelters the landscape was full of color. The handsome ponies, with gay blankets and rich saddles, were tethered on the plain, and the golden sunshine was gilding their trappings with autumnal effulgence. The bucks wore broad white sombreros and wore in variegated blanket coats and trousers, while the squaws could have given a June rain-bow cards and spades, so to speak, in the matter of color (though they really had none), and I can truthfully say that I never saw such a formidable, forceful array and so little achievement. The men were for the most part sitting around, smoking cigarettes or lounging half asleep, while the squaws rolled in the sun, and the squaws alone swung the glittering hoe.

These Crow Indians, I take it, says Col. Cockrell, in the New York Herald, bear about the same relation to the Indians of the Sioux stamp that the genus corvus bears in ornithology to the white-headed eagle. What one of these Indians takes up a bit of land and sets up as a granger the government builds him a, nice frame house. As soon as the house becomes pediculous the aboriginal farmer sets up a tepee on his front lawn, moves his family and he penetrates into it, and turns the government mansion over to his people. I saw a number of instances in which the corvine son of Agriola had thus returned, hog like, to his wallow.

On ration day at the Crow agency these genial wards of the nation flock there to a man and woman for a frollic. Each gang is allotted a certain number of cattle, and they do their own slaughtering. This is a gala occasion for the Indian and his dog. When a steer is stricken down he is immediately eviscerated, and the leading man seizes the kidneys as a bon bouche. These are eaten warm and raw, and if the buck is in high feather he smears his face with blood. The liver and heart of the steer are eaten by tradesmen of lesser degree, while the squaws squeeze out the intestines and proceed to devour them with gusto, cleaning by water even being dispensed with.

Engaged in this sort of barbaric gustatory pastime will be found Indians who have been schooled at Carlisle and elsewhere, and who ought to know better. And right here, under the shadow of the handsome, best equipped agency in the West, and under the eye of the finest cavalry barracks outside of San Antonio, Tex., these Indians dispose of their dead by hanging them up in tree tops. I saw within five miles of the fort a Crow corpse in a tree—a very becoming place for a tree—and I could but regret the scarcity of trees and similar lamentations. It is somewhat satisfying to know that these Indians who clasp so tenaciously to the skirts of barbarism are not fruitifying. Their census shows an annual decrease of from fifty to a hundred. Their general worthlessness and the vices and diseases kindly translated to them by the whites may be depended on to do the business, and the Crow Indian, like the Irish wolf dog, will soon be a reminiscence.

IT WAS THE HIGH F.

How Gerster Once Reached That Difficult Note in the Old Academy.

Melba sang in high C with ease and beauty the other night, and after the excitement and enthusiasm had subsided an old-timer told this anecdote of Gerster:

"It was at the old Academy of Music," he said, "and Gerster was the favorite prima donna. She was in particularly good voice that night, and when she started to sing the house was absolutely silent. In fact, the stillness seemed to increase as she sang, and when she got to the higher notes people seemed to have stopped breathing. Up and up she went, until finally I felt my heart beating violently at the fear that she would be unable to reach the limit she had set for herself. In an indefinite sort of a way I noticed that other people around me seemed impressed with the same fear, but the singer never faltered. Clear as a bell her voice continued to mount, until finally it had struck the high F. It was such a wonderful feat that when she stopped the house remained silent. People were so overwhelmed that they could not recover in time to applaud. While this deathlike stillness prevailed a German in the top gallery, aroused beyond self-control, shouted out: 'Gott in Himmel, dot vas der high F!' That broke down the house, broke the spell under which we were all enthralled, and a whirlwind of laughter and applause followed. With her face wreathed in smiles Gerster ran off.

"That was not the climax, however, for the enthusiasm being now hot loose, the audience arose and shouted and insisted upon the singer's return. She came back, flushed with triumph, and started to sing again. Again her voice mounted up as high as it had before, and this time the suspense was even greater, because it seemed impossible that she could accomplish such a wonderful performance twice in the same night; but she was in magnificent voice and never faltered once. In fact, the second trial resulted in a greater triumph than the first, and the second high F was clearer, fuller and more beautiful than the other. It was a memorable night. I do not believe that anybody who was there will ever forget it."—New York Sun.

Faded Writing.

When ink is faded the iron salt remains in the paper, and the ink can be reproduced by the application of a solution containing tannic or gallic acid.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The poorest swap Uncle Sam has yet made in foreign relations is Republican reciprocity for Democratic retaliation.

The Wisconsin Journal is trying to solve the problem whether the country is suffering more from fifty-cent wheat or five-cent statesmen. — *Inter-Ocean.*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

If the democratic party is not bankrupting the country at large, its representatives in Crawford county have about placed it in the hands of a receiver, as there is no money to pay its bills.

Congressman Culberson's comparison of the Democratic party to a tramp who has been ordered out of town is a very good one, though a little rough on the tramp. — *Globe-Democrat.*

It is entirely safe to say that a majority of the American people are not in favor of any currency plan that proposes to substitute doubtful money for that which is absolutely reliable. — *Globe-Dem.*

The bankers who are asking for the removal of Carlisle should ask at the same time for the resignation of Cleveland. That is to say, the bid should go with the tale, the boss with the clerk. — *Globe-Dem.*

The worst thing about the reasonality of defaulting treasury is not the loss of money, but the distrust which falls upon all men in places of trust. A defaulter is an enemy of his race as well as a criminal.

The Treasury deficit for December is \$5,260,324, making an aggregate of \$27,564,405 for the first half of the current year. These figures show at a glance what Democratic rule does for the Government. — *Globe-Dem.*

One thing the President can boast of, and that is, he has relieved the country from all "danger from an enormous surplus in the treasury". It used to worry Democrats a great deal in Republican times. — *Inter-Ocean.*

When Senator Crisp took the floor and stated to the Democratic caucus that the Democratic party had kept its pledges to the country he evidently overlooked for the moment the conditions of the wheat market. — *N. Y. Advertiser.*

The great difficulty our Board of Supervisors have in settling the accounts of the democratic county treasurers, would lead the people to believe they were not up in mathematics. This may be all right as to addition and multiplication but on subtraction and division they are away up.

Er-treasurer, Wright Havens is found short in his account with the County over \$1,400.00. Messrs. Hanson and Staley, two of his bondsmen appeared before the board of Supervisors, Saturday, by Atty. J. Patterson, and asked for thirty days to make good the amount, so the county will probably lose nothing in this case.

The fact that Bay County will be a unit in the convention next month for the nomination of Hon. H. H. Hatch, for Justice of the Supreme Court, is a strong one in his favor. The AVA-LANCHE is satisfied with the ability and integrity of other candidates, but yet believes the nomination and election of Mr. Hatch, is the best thing for the republicans of Michigan to do.

Good news comes from Washington. The administration, with Carlisle, Springer and Crisp pulling hard at the line, was unable to land its wild-cat currency bill. On the contrary, the line broke and the fish was lost—hook, bob and sinker. The Republicans stood unitedly in opposition, and were re-enforced by the silverites under the lead of Mr. Bland, the "Uncle Dick" of Missouri. The decisive vote came on the attempt to adopt a rule to end debate. The vote stood 123 to 129. — *Inter-Ocean.*

Governor Rich has appointed Chase S. Osborn, editor of the "Boo" News, as game warden to succeed Charles S. Hampton, whose term expires this month. Without any disparagement to the other candidates, all of whom were good men, we congratulate Governor Rich on his selection. We consider the appointment a recognition of the services of the Republican press of the State. Mr. Osborn is president of the Republican press association and was endorsed by the members of that association for the position. In addition to this Mr. Osborn is a loyal sportsman and fully in sympathy with every effort to protect the game of our State. — *Cheboygan Tribune.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, '95. The Carlisle-Cleveland monetary bill, called by courtesy, a currency bill, is dead—was killed by a vote of the House, 123 to 122, refusing to adopt an order setting a time for a vote. — *Dra. Cleveland, Carlisle and Springer* refuse to believe that the corpse is quite dead, and are still trying to resuscitate the deceased. There will be no funeral ceremonies, for the very good reason that there are not enough mourners to form a respectable gathering. The blow which killed the un-mourned measure drove home the wedge that split the democratic party in twain, and there seems little probability that the two wings will ever again be found united upon anything, for which the country has every reason to give thanks.

The administration did everything in its power to save the currency bill, even going to the extent of threatening to put the country on a silver basis if it was not passed, by refusing to pay gold for Treasury notes presented for redemption, but it was no use; the country had condemned the measure as bad, and a majority of the House thought it better, safer and wiser to please the country than to please the administration.

It being now certain that no financial legislation either good or bad can be expected from this Congress, the belief is general, both in and out of Congress, that an early session of the Fifty-fourth Congress will be called to consider financial legislation. It is no longer a question of what Mr. Cleveland wants, or what the democratic party wants; but what is necessary to maintain the credit of the Government, which takes precedence of all other questions. The democrats having proved their incompetence, the republicans must be asked to come to the rescue.

Ex-Speaker Reed's ankle is not entirely well, but he returned to his congressional duties this week, in order to be on hand when the House knocked out the Carlisle currency bill. He limps a little, but characteristically refuses to make use of crutch or cane.

Level-headed republicans are glad that Representative Sibley, of Penn., who this week made one of the most disgraceful personal attacks upon the President, ever heard upon the floor of the House, claims allegiance to the democratic party. Republicans do not admire Mr. Cleveland—few people do, or can—but in criticizing his public acts they never allow themselves to forget that he is President. Mr. Sibley's speech was sprinkled with coarse language, which should never have been allowed to be uttered on the floor of the House, or anywhere else in the presence of gentlemen, but for some unexplained reason no member called him to order and he kept on until his time had expired, although there was no indication that his supply of billingsgate was exhausted. — *Think of a member of Congress referring to the President as a combination of "brains, belly and brass," and as a "hog" and a "buzzard"!* If the House did the right thing it would expel him from membership, as a warning to future backsliders who may by accident get elected to Congress.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the three justices of which were appointed by Mr. Cleveland, has affirmed the decision of the lower court, refusing to grant a mandamus compelling Secretary Carlisle to take steps towards the payment of the bounty on sugar partly produced at the time the repeal of the sugar bounty went into effect, and two out of the three justices went further and declared that, in their opinion, the sugar bounty was unconstitutional, and the third—the Chief Justice—declined to express an opinion as to the constitutionality of the sugar bounty. It is a question that never will be settled until it has been passed upon by the U. S. Supreme Court, where it will eventually be carried.

Still another message on Hawaiian matters was this week transmitted to Congress by Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by a batch of correspondence from Mr. Willis U. S. Minister to Hawaii. Great Britain wishes to lease an island belonging to Hawaii, to be used as a station for a submarine cable from Canada to Australia, and the Hawaiian government wishes to lease the island, but cannot do so without the consent of the United States, owing to the clause in the reciprocity treaty with this government. The President refers the request of Hawaii for a modification of the treaty so the lease can be made to Congress without positive recommendation, but it is easily inferred from his language that he favors granting it.

Anybody in need of farm hands should apply at once to Grover Cleveland. He has a large force of able-bodied men who will be turned loose in time for spring plowing, and will have no "visible means of support." — *Inter-Ocean.*

Senator Frye is right in saying that the Republicans cannot afford to gain control of the next Senate by a combination with the Populists. That kind of an alliance would be contrary to all the rules of political honesty and decency. — *Globe-Dem.*

A report from the Census office says that the owners of farms and homes in the United States are in possession of more than 80 per cent of the wealth of the country. Seventy-one per cent of the white owners and 89 per cent of the negro owners are said to be free from the burdens of mortgages. There is in this a lesson to all who do not own their own homes—a lesson of economy and thrift, which they will do well to heed. — *Blade.*

A good story is told on Willard H. Watkins, the general surveyor of Mentor township, and late candidate for the legislature in this district. He was making a speech in Presque Isle county and spoke of the law of supply and demand. A gray bearded mossback in the audience arose and asked what that law was and when it was passed. Watkins is reported to have replied that it was a fool law that was passed by the Republicans at the last session at Lansing, but as soon as the Democrats got control they would soon knock it out. — *Cheboygan Tribune.*

It is remarkable that even the democratic statesmen (?) cannot understand that what ails the country is not lack of currency but lack of revenue. There was never any trouble about maintaining the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, when the revenues of the government exceeded or equaled its expenditures. When congress failed to provide for a sufficient revenue to meet expenditures all funds were drawn upon, including the gold reserve. This was inevitable, and it is a condition certain to prevail while the revenues of the government are inadequate to pay its expenses. There is no pressing necessity for currency legislation. — There is prime need of statesmanship that is able to appreciate the real functions of government and the relations that should exist between expenditure and income. — *Day City Tribune.*

Silver and Gold.
Something everybody wants, something all can get by securing a copy of Vick's Floral Guide for 1895, a work of art, printed in 17 different tinted inks, with beautiful colored plates. Full list, with description and prices, of everything one could wish for vegetable, fruit or flower garden. Many pages of new novelties, enclosed in a chaste cover of silver and gold. Unusual and astonishing offers, such as Sweet Peas for 40 cts. a pound, \$300.00 for a name for a New Double Sweet Pea, etc. If at all interested in seeds or plants send 10 cents for a copy of Vick's Floral Guide, which amount may be deducted from first order, to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and learn the many bargains this firm is offering.

Late Literary News.
An old-fashioned sea story full of interest and adventure, with a strong love motive, is begun by W. Clark Russell in the January COSMOPOLITAN. "Ouida" succeeds Proude, Gosse, Lang, and other distinguished writers with an instalment of the "Great Passion of History" series, which has been appearing in THE COSMOPOLITAN. A discussion is aroused by Mr. Edward Bok's article on "The Young Man and The Church," which will consume tons of ink before it is settled. Just preceding the famous Charcot's death he prepared an article for THE COSMOPOLITAN on Pasteur, to be published after Pasteur's death. But Charcot has died first, and so with the consent of Charcot's executors, the article is given now. The present "Theatrical Season in New York" is critically considered by Mr. James S. Metcalfe, editor of LIFE, and there are stories by Tourgee, Howells, and the famous French writer Francois Coppee.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Four Big Successes.
Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Cough and Colds, each bottle guaranteed. Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklin's Arnica Salve the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Marvelous Results.
From a letter written by Rev. J. G. Underman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

The Associated Press and many smaller news gathering agencies, a thousand active correspondents, a large force of city and country reporters, careful and capable editors, thoughtful editorial writers, artists, work unceasingly "The Great Daily of Michigan," to say nothing of the hundreds engaged in the printing, mailing, and distribution of over 60,000 papers every day, throughout the State.

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For 10 c. we will send to any one man a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and a supplementary page of designs (regular price, 50c.) or for 25 c. we will send also a "Painting for Beginners" (10 pages).

MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Crawford,

At a session of the Probate Court of said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, William C. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lewis Ostrander, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Perry Ostrander, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to said Lewis Ostrander, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And in response to said petition, the fourth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And in response to said petition, the fourth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be 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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TEACH HOW TO COOK.

SOME EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF VALUE.

Domestic Miseries Arising from Bad Cooking—Bread, Potatoes, Pies and Dyspepsia—Inharmonious and House-Cleaning Time.

Housekeeping.
Who has not met with home-made bread, A heavy compound of putty and lead, And home-made wines that rack the head, Home-made pop that will not foam, And home-made dishes that drive one from home?

Hood.
The universality of education at the present day and the unprecedented number of academies, colleges and universities have led to some curious results, not the least singular among the number being the fact that so general is the respect for mental training, apparently no matter of what nature or degree of efficiency, that not a few people have the idea that a little knowledge, if acquired by the regulation method, is preferable to no end of learning picked up hither and yon, or, in other words, it is better to be a blockhead by rule than a wise man by hap-hazard. This opinion once thoroughly understood, fully accounts for the immense number of institutions which propose to teach anything that the human mind is capable of grasping.



INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE BROOM.

The principle is, if anything is worth knowing, it is worth learning in a manner at once business-like and as thoroughly systematic as bedsteads the spirit of the age. For this is the age of system, and whether the knocker at the gate of wisdom proposes to teach the young idea how to shoot or designs to prepare the food that gives the young idea strength to do the shooting, it is all one; a course of preliminary training must be undergone before the thing can be understood to have been done in consonance with the eternal canons of art, or, to put the matter more familiarly, "according to Gutter." At bottom the idea is not bad, for if a thing is capable of being learned at all, it is best learned



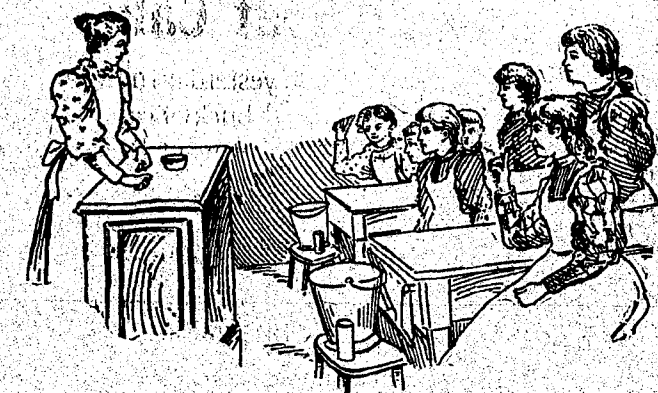
A CLASS IN BATTER.

under the instruction of those who know all about it, and there is no earthly reason why there should not be educational establishments where young women can be instructed in the duties that they are expected to perform.

In the matter of bread, for instance, the possibilities of the staff of life in breeding domestic strife are innumerable. A young wife, ignorant of the mysteries of bread manufacture, may make up her mind to a married life of misery, for the reason that no husband, no matter how devoted he may believe himself, can retain his devotion for any considerable length of time if regularly furnished with heavy bread. He may try. For a time he may succeed. Morning after morning he may worry down the soggy mass in the hope that nature will be good to him and by the kindly operations of her mysterious laboratory remedy the deficiencies of his wife's knowledge. Nature, thus adjured, falls to and does the best she can, but sooner or later, generally the former, throws up the job in despair, and admonishes him that there must be a change. Often he does not know what is the matter with him. He becomes cross, surly; is guilty of that most grievous and unforgivable of all offenses in married life, "talking back" to his wife, and she, poor thing, thinks he has ceased to love her, and goes to her room and cries about the change, when in fact, it is only his liver out of order, and prompt change of diet would soon speedily remove every cloud from the domestic horizon and make the twain an harmonious one instead of a snappish and discordant two.

Blessed, therefore, forever blessed, be the memory of him or her, as the case may be, who invented housekeeping and cooking schools; that is, of course, provided they teach people to housekeep and cook; if otherwise, they are worse than deceptions, leading confiding men to yield gratefully to the wiles of the charmer in confident anticipation that, as she has been to an establishment where housekeeping and cooking are taught, she must necessarily understand how a house is to be kept and cooking to be done. There are those who say that there is no better school of instruction in such matters

than the young lady's own home and no better professor than her mother, but such ideas as this are necessarily old-fashioned, for, as the adept will prove to your entire satisfaction, mothers do not know everything, even if they do sedulously cultivate that idea in the minds of their offspring, and the best appointed kitchens in the most luxurious homes lack many things



A LECTURE ON THE SAUCEPAN.

which the cooking-school professor will move to his absolutely indispensable in the pursuit of her calling as chief cook. No cook who does not prepare food for a restaurant or hotel can expect to keep in her kitchen the impedimenta which constitute the stock in trade of the professional trainer of cooks, and it is with reason therefore that not a few of these instructors in the art of catering to the wants of the inner man have discarded the array of implements which, to the beginner, is as terrifying as the display of a dentist's case of tools, and have restricted their efforts to showing what can be done with a frying pan, an egg beater, bake oven and a coffee pot. The move is in the right direction, for if a young wife can be trained in the correct use of these and a few more equally simple pieces of kitchen mechanism, there are good hopes that her husband will escape being driven to drink in the hope of finding relief from the miseries of her cooking.

For bad bread is not the only article that is able, when taken into the human system, to induce the belief that life is not worth living. There, for instance, is the potato. This savory casulent, highly nutritious when prepared by hands skilled in arts culinary, becomes a potency for evil should the prevailing genius of the range and saucepan be inspired with the idea that potatoes can be cooked "anyhow" and still be good. Furthermore, there is a pet superstition that potatoes boiled or baked and left over from one repast can be made equally savory and nourishing by the simple process of slicing them, mixing them with some description of grease and frying them until they are as tough as disks of leather and quite as digestible. The potato, like the oyster, must be perfectly fresh to be eatable at all; and then again, like the oyster, must be prepared in the simplest possible manner. All the arts of the cook school professor can not

of the man who all day long sits at his desk, but also of him who wears out his shoe leather in the effort to collect bills during a bad season. Nor should the pastry be forgotten. The pie, like the hoopskirt, and the roller skate, and the ladies' sewing society, is a product of the highest civilization, for the monstrous messes dignified in ancient culinary art with the name of pies bear



A LECTURE ON THE SAUCEPAN.

no more resemblance to the delicate dream of the kitchen which now appropriates the name than a wash boiler bears to a steam engine. But there are pies and pies, and the flaky pastry circle which covers but does not quite conceal the fruit beneath is quite a different thing from that nightmare with crust of caoutchouc, an underlying stratum of half raw dried apples and a foundation of soft dough. The pie, however, like woman suffrage and diphtheria, has come to stay, and the best that can be done is to manage



SAMPLING THE SOUP.

that as little harm as possible will result from it. The cooking schools can do this if the professors will direct their attention to the solution of the problem, and when they do the generations of men who have suffered anxious days and sleepless nights, who have become convinced that they had heart disease and pleurisy and consumption, who have fancied that they were going to lose their positions and their money, all on account of indigestion chargeable to pie, will rise up and call them blessed.

But there are other miseries of domestic life that the cooking and housekeeping schools should be able to mitigate if not entirely to abolish. There, for instance, is the sweeping, to say nothing of the dusting. Humanity is progressing so rapidly along the lines of social improvement that it is possible to conceive of a time in the not distant future when a house can be swept from cellar to garret without stifling the inmates with the dust; when a doorway can be cleaned without broomsfuls of rubbish being fired from ambush on the unsuspecting passer-by; when a rug or floor cloth can be cleaned without shaking it out of an upper window and allowing its accumulated treasures to fly into the open rooms beneath; but humanity has not as yet, apparently, gone so far.

Nor, up to the present time, has the average feminine mind been able to conceive that on a man's desk there may be order in the midst of apparent confusion. The zeal for "putting things straight" in not a few cases amounts to a mania, and when a woman turns herself loose in the presence of a table or desk covered with books, papers, manuscripts and memoranda, she is in her element. It is true that the proprietor of the desk may be compelled a little later to search an hour for a paper he needs immediately, but that is nothing to her; the desk has been "straightened up" so as to look decent, and this, of course, is the main object for which a desk was created. A schedule of studies for a housekeeping school should contain a special course on this line, and by impressing on the minds of students the fact that when a man can find what he wants to him his desk is in perfect order, although to others it may seem in hopeless confusion, they will confer a favor of no little magnitude on a host of men who keep desks and like to have them remain undisturbed.

The relation of house-cleaning to domestic comfort is a subject which might profitably find a place in the list of domestic-economic studies. There are probably few boys in the land but who, when in gladness spring they behold an array of buckets and scrubbing brushes on the back porch, have hidden



MEASURING AND WEIGHING THE VICTUALS.

their caps under their chins and surreptitiously hid them away for a day's fishing, counting the thrashing upon their return as dress when compared to the toll of rendering assistance in the cleaning. Nor are their fathers much better off than themselves, for when house-cleaning is to be done all consid-

erations of comfort must stand for naught. But lovely woman is in her element, for then, if never before, she has something to complain about, and is thus perfectly happy. With her husband's hand duster loosely fitted to her fragile form, and her husband's last summer's straw hat mounted above her brow, with a brush in one hand, a dust pan in the other, she bustles about from room to room, giving directions as to how things must be done. The spot of soot on her nose is a trifle; in vain does her husband protest; the house "has got to be cleaned, and that settles it." So on she goes in her mad career, with bitterness in her heart, with a pain in her back that makes it feel as if it would break, with a certain knowledge that she is destined to be "laid up" on the morrow, and yet with a grim determination that the house shall be clean, though husbands rage and imagine vain things. She knows her business. Other women clean house, so must she. The fact that the house needs no cleaning is not of the slightest consequence; the motions must be gone through with it for no other reason than to teach the tyrant man that there are times and seasons when the down-trodden wife, like the crushed worm, will turn and assert her supremacy.

So in many directions there are fields of usefulness open to the University of Housekeeping. Departments of washing, scrubbing, sweeping, ironing, linen-folding, will doubtless be as useful in their way as those of the various branches of culinary art. Above all, there should be an especial professorship established in each to give instruction in the art of doing all these things in such a way as to cause the lord of the manor to be not sorry that he is still living. To him the various operations connected with the management of the establishment are a weariness, but that fact does not in the least interfere with their regular order, so that his indifference on high and mighty occasions, such as house-cleaning time is painfully prominent. Any relief that could be furnished him by the housekeeping colleges would cause millions of his kind to shower down benedictions on their roofs.

Not Yet Whipped.
A French army surgeon, Doctor Sarazin, writing of his experiences during the Franco-German war, mentions two striking incidents of the disastrous battle of Froeschwiller. He was hard at work among the wounded in the field hospital. The French forces had been routed, and were in full retreat. The day was lost hopelessly.

Suddenly the Doctor looked up and saw a little French soldier, with his knapsack on his back and his musket in his hand, walking tranquilly up the street toward the enemy's position. At that moment a letter-box against the wall caught his eye. He stopped, took out a note-book, scribbled a few lines, folded the leaf, addressed it and dropped it into the box. Then he looked at the lock of his musket, and alone took up his march against the German army!

"What became of that brave boy?" Doctor Sarazin asks. "What insensate courage pushed him thus to the front, one boy against an army, when thirty thousand men were fleeing behind him? To whom did he confide his last thought? I would gladly have saved that letter, but the next morning the box was gone. The Prussians had carried it away."

Hardly had this boy-hero disappeared, when the Doctor noticed six miners of the engineer corps, who came up with pickaxes to make loopholes in the walls of the buildings. They were a little late. There were no longer any men to put behind the loopholes.

So the miners reasoned, for presently the Doctor saw them conferring together. Then they put down their pickaxes, took up some muskets and cartridges, and like the boy before them, they marched against the German army!

A Clever Advertisement.
A physician of Montpellier was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public order to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five louis to whoever should bring it to him. The order took care to mention all the titles and academic honors of the doctor, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow? He must be very rich, for he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patients were.

Man Always a Carver.
History does not tell of a time when carving was not a part of the human approach most nearest to its genesis. Carvings were well executed during the period of man's early occupation of the caves of Europe, and most persons who have familiarized themselves with archaeological research knew the figures of fish or seal engraved on the canine teeth of large carnivora, and the bear, reindeer, muskox, horse, mammoth and other animals carved on reindeerhorn implements or on plates of ivory, the figures of animals being at the time cut fully in the round and found in the lowest strata of the caves, under many feet of cave earth and stalagmites, and associated with the bones of a quaternary and, at times, an arctic fauna. The similarity of much of this cave work with much of the Eskimo production of the present day has given rise to innumerable theories concerning a common origin for both peoples.—The American Anthropologist.

A Big Plow.
The largest plow in the world, perhaps, is owned by Richard Gird, of San Bernardino County, California. This immense sod-turner stands eighteen feet high and weighs 36,000 pounds. It runs by steam, is provided with twelve 12 inch plow shares, and is capable of plowing fifty acres of land per day. It consumes from one to one and a half tons of coal per day, and usually travels at the rate of four miles an hour.

Bricks.
Brickmakers are now proposing to make brick of all colors by mixing many materials. Clay, with a small percentage of iron, will make a beautiful mottled brick. Glass bricks are also made in Europe.

THE DUTY OF THE DRAMA.

It is to be Clean and Wholesome, Then to Entertain.

It is the duty of the drama, first to be clean and wholesome, then truly to entertain, to create as powerful a charm as it can out of the tragic and comic elements of real life, mixed not too strongly with the ideal sympathies, the ideal beliefs, and hopes and poetry of the poetry, for men are made up of both; and, as it hopes to live, let it not be so meanly real as to produce the thing itself rather than the artistic and ideal suggestion, and so attain thereby a cheap shock rather than an abiding pleasure. Of all the reasons for the inability of men to write plays this tendency is perhaps the commonest and most effective; and we commend this truth to all dramatists who desire to practice their art on matters essentially unclean.

Two or three times in a century, perhaps, a genius like that which produced "Camille," for instance, can take the corruption for its subject and make it interesting; but in hands less gifted only the corruption appears, and nothing more. The same is true of the dramatic use made of the vice of so-called aristocratic society under its polite veneer, or of any of the dark corners of human life, high or low. There is ugliness and pollution in these dark corners undoubtedly, and it is equally certain that the field of the playwright is unbounded human nature; but he pushes his talent to the furthest stretch of nonsense and repulsiveness when he urges the reality of his fevered and obscene dreams, or pretends that the foul things of the human mind are typical of the broad and sunlit surface of the world. As a matter of fact, of course, the man who writes these plays does not pretend in private to any such specious motive. They think if a thing is nasty there is more money in it, and they grin and tell you that all their talk about their art and the dark pessimism of life is part of the hypocrisy of their trade. Their art!—New York Sun.

THE TITLE OF GOVERNOR.

With the Exception of Two States There is No Legislation for It.

A correspondent in one of our contemporaries has raised the question as to whether the Governor of Pennsylvania is to be addressed by some distinguishing title, such as his Excellency. This is a very old conundrum, both as applying to the President of the United States and to the Chief Executives in various States.

The Pittsburgh Times revives the historical fact that in Congress immediately after the adoption of the Constitution there was a joint committee on titles. There was a truly funny and long continued debate on the subject, with a very strong disposition, participated in by both the Southern and New England Representatives, that the President should be known by some title. Whether it should be his "Elective Majesty," his "Highness," or his "Excellency," was the subject of a most ridiculous dispute, and it was conducted with so much gravity by some of the foremost men of the time.

Nothing was accomplished, however, and we have been getting further from the nonsense of titles ever since. The President has none, and, with the exception of two New England States, there is no legislation in any of the States conferring a title on the Governor. It has been something of a practice with many, however, to speak of the Governor as his Excellency, and it has been used sometimes in official intercourse. Its commonest use, probably, has been in petitions to the Executive, where it seems to have been thought well to use a little sweetening to secure a proper hearing.

In this State we have had Governors with bad taste enough to encourage the use of the designation, "Your Excellency." Their communications have been announced to the Legislature as "His Excellency the Governor." This does not strike some people as laughable, but it is altogether so. We are confident that when the secretary of Gov. Hastings is entrusted with the delivery of any message to the Legislature his simple announcement will be "a message from the Governor of the Commonwealth," and that there will be no foolishness about titles.—Philadelphia Press.

Webster's Boy Daniel.

"Fame!" echoed Mr. Waterson. "I never hear the word that I do not think of Daniel Webster's story of the time he met an old gentleman in a railway car, and learning that he was from New Hampshire, thought he would draw him out a little about the old home State. A little more conversation showed that the stranger came from Mr. Webster's native town. 'How was an opportunity not to be lost?'"

"Did you ever hear of the Webster family there?" asked the statesman. "Oh, yes; I know them very well. The old man and I were great friends. 'Ah! then you can probably tell me what became of the boys?'"

"Well, Ezekiel became a big lawyer—the biggest lawyer, I guess, in all New Hampshire. The girls, too, turned out well."

"You don't say so; and wasn't there a boy named Daniel?"

"The old man pondered a minute before he answered."

"Now I come to think, there was a boy named Dan'l, but he went down to Boston years ago, and no one isn't heard of him since."—Kate Field's Washington.

A Contentious Dog.

Jack's master was a painter, and Jack, being a lively and spirited little fellow, on two or three occasions tipped over a pail of paint in the course of his gambols.

Whenever this happened his master called him up, gave him a lecture, and by the way of impressing the matter on his mind, rubbed his nose in the paint—much to Jack's discomfort.

One day, however, Jack was playing about the paint-shop all alone. Suddenly he ran against a paint-pail, and over it went.

He looked sadly around for a moment, and when he perceived that his master was not there to inflict the usual punishment, he walked slowly up to the paint, plunged his nose into the hateful mess, and ran whimpering away.

A GIANT BIRD.

The Condor of the Andes and Its Wonderful Power of Flight.

The condor of the Andes Mountains is the largest of known flying birds, sometimes measuring eighteen feet from tip to tip of extended wings. Its wings are long in proportion to the body and are extremely powerful. The tail is short and wedge-shaped. The general color is black and is brightest in the males. Around the lower part of the neck there is a broad white ruff of downy feathers. Above this the head is bare and of a raw appearance. The condor feeds by preference on carrion. It is quite unpleasant to look upon and a disagreeable neighbor, on



THE CONDOR OF THE ANDES.

account of its disappearance, its personal uncleanness and its habits in general.

It is an enormous feeder. The naturalist Tschudi mentions the case of one which ate eighteen pounds in one day and the next day appeared to have as big an appetite as if it had not eaten for weeks. Condors often eat so heavily that they cannot fly, and then if attacked they disgorge their food in order to be able to get away.

Their usual dwelling place is at a height of 10,000 or 15,000 feet above the sea, in the Andes Mountains. They make no nests, laying their eggs on the bare rocks.

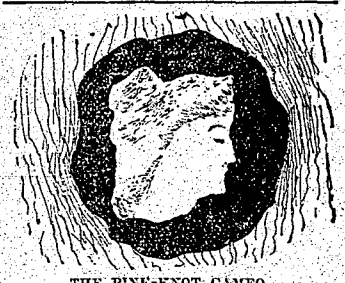
They usually live in little companies. Together they descend to the plains for food, and then return to their mountain strongholds.

The condor is said to soar to a height of six miles above the level of the sea, or six times the ordinary height of the clouds. This is a higher flight than that of any other bird.

HOW DID IT GET THERE?

A Perfect Cameo of a Lady's Head

Found in a Tree Trunk.
A cameo of a lady's head was found at a Philadelphia mill the other day in an unexpected place. Through a bit of



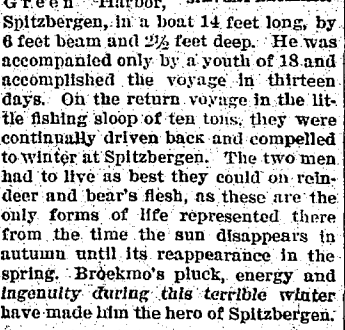
THE PINE-KNOT CARVED.

one-inch pine plank extended a black knot with a white center. On one side of the plank this white center took the form of a woman's face in profile. It is a perfect cameo considerably smaller than the copy shown in the accompanying illustration. The plank was cut up in a Philadelphia mill, and the cameo came under the quick eye of its discoverer by the merest accident. The religious editor thinks that the plank came from an owl-haunted graveyard, where whose rods ran down into a sepulchre; but the lumber editor pooh-poohs this explanation as ultra-mystic and Blasphemous, and so the puzzle editor is trying to crack the knotty problem.—Pennsylvania Grit.

HERO OF SPITZBERGEN.

Daring Navigator Who Braved the Fiercest of Storms.

Slevert Broekmo, whose romantic adventures at Spitzbergen last winter won him fame, is a man 40 years of age, of medium height and very strongly built. The accounts of Arctic life as narrated by him are most entertaining. Last winter, in order to show that a little craft well handled could go anywhere, he decided to go to fetch his fishing sloop, which lay in Green Harbor, Spitzbergen, in a boat 14 feet long, by 6 feet beam and 2 1/2 feet deep. He was accompanied only by a youth of 18 and accomplished the voyage in thirteen days. On the return voyage in the little fishing sloop of ten tons, they were continually driven back and compelled to winter at Spitzbergen. The two men had to live as best they could on reindeer and bear's flesh, as these are the only forms of life represented there from the time the sun disappears in autumn until its reappearance in the spring. Broekmo's pluck, energy and ingenuity during this terrible winter have made him the hero of Spitzbergen.



SLEVERT BROEKMO.

Too Cheap.
A writer who does not believe much in the honest judgment of amateurs, in matters of art, cites the case of an American, traveling in Paris, who saw a picture in a shop window, took a fancy to it, and went in to ask the price.

"Five francs," said the dealer.

"That's twenty-five dollars, isn't it?" said the American to the friend at his side. "I'll take it."

"No, monsieur," said the honest shopman, who understood some English. "Five francs, not five louis. About a dollar, I think, in your money."

Motors.
A particularly useful application of the electric motor is that of giving easily controlled power to the invalid tricycle chair. A storage battery under the seat supplies, it is claimed, force sufficient for fifty miles, without recharging, at the speed of eight miles an hour.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable—The Weekly's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

She (innocently)—"Landscape! Nature, indeed! Why, it's no more like nature than I am!"—Tid-Bits.

She—"And what would you be now if it weren't for my money?" He—"A bachelor."—Pull Mail Budget.

"But what earthly use is it to discover the north pole? I can't see." "It will save future expeditions."—Harper's Bazar.

"Why so glum?" asked a friend. "Aren't you doing a roaring trade?" "Yes, I am," admitted the house, "but it is all on notes."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Lady—"Are you full of gratitude for that meal I gave you?" Lane Walker—"Better than that, lady, I'm full of your splendid hash."—Philadelphia Record.

Papa—"Where did the count say his castle was—on the Rhine?" Agnes—"Yes, on a high cliff." Papa—"Guess it's on a high bluff, rather."—New York World.

New Boarder (shivering)—"This stove is too small for this room." Landlady (kindly)—"So it is. 'I'll have it moved into a smaller room for you."—New York Weekly.

Cholly Clumphead—"Yes; gloves are worn in bed at night to make the hands soft." Miss Colden—"Indeed. Do you wear nightgowns, Mr. Clumphead?"—New York Weekly.

"Bein' funny," said Uncle Eben, "am sumpin' dat I can't see how he might be kyafal 'bout. 'Tain' so much in knowin' how ez 't is in knowin' when?"—Washington Star.

Little Boy—"How old are you?" Miss Antique (confusedly)—"You should not ask a lady how old she is." Little Boy—"Oh, 'cause me. How young are you?"—Good News.

Miss Passe—"Don't you consider it unkind to get married on the thirteenth of the month?" Miss Pass—"Not so unkindly as not to be married at all, dear."—Boston Courier.

"You'll please look over this small bill," exclaimed the dun. The debtor took it.

And then said he, with weeny smile, "I'd rather overlook it."—Philadelphia Record.

"Why do I follow the reaction of a wandering tramp?" said the peripatetic scarecrow. "I'll tell ye, marm. A tramp can't have no pay no tips to waiters."—Boston Transcript.

"I would kiss you if I dared," he said. "If I were a man," she replied, with a determined air, "I think I would do anything. Just then a deer passed over the moon."—New York Press.

"Colonel Spouter claims that the women supported him during his campaign, if the men didn't." "Yes; his wife took in washing and his mother plain sewing."—Buffalo Courier.

Grimes—"I don't believe a woman could be kept from talking during a game of cards, even with a club." Grunter—"Certainly not, if it happens to be a whist club."—Buffalo Courier.

Policeman to Wheelman (who is riding on the side path)—"See here, young man, you can't ride there." "Oan't, eh? Well, you just watch me." And he shot out of sight.—The American Wheelman.

We see all kinds of books—Those that are stupid and gay—But the fackest one we find Is the pocketbook of to-day.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Some women can't believe a word their husbands say," she remarked. "Well," confided the other, "I'm not quite so badly off as that. My husband talks in his sleep occasionally."—Washington Star.

Nettle—"What did Mr. Knowall write on the card he put in the basket of flowers?" Blanche—"For the one I love best." Nettle—"The horse creature has bought them for himself."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fenderson—"Evidently, my friends think I'm smart, whatever you may say. I know that whenever I say a bright thing, they remember it for months." For—"I should think they might."—Boston Transcript.

Friend—"Mercy! don't that drum and whistle drive you almost crazy?" Host—"No, I rather like the noise; you see we are going to move into the flat right above the lady who gave them to Willie."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"I cannot live without you," The love-lorn suitor said; "And I could not live with you." The wealthy maid replied.—New York Morning Journal.

Upton—"Don't you think that Mrs. Watson was in rather an unseemly hurry to marry after getting her divorce?" Lakeside—"Goodness, not she! waited until the decree was brought to her by a messenger boy."—Buffalo Courier.

Classification.

In a certain town in the north of Yorkshire a traveling American found an omnibus which carried first, second and third class passengers. As the seats were all alike the traveler was mystified, but not very long. Midway of the route the omnibus stopped at the foot of a long, steep hill, and the guard shouted: "First-class passengers, keep your seats. Second-class passengers, please get out and walk. Third-class passengers, get out and push."

In Homer's Day.

In Homer's days the Greeks were purely flesh-eaters; but a few centuries before Christ we find the Athenians such thorough fish-eaters that, instead of speaking of the morning meal or mid-day meals as we do, they spoke of their mid-day fish or evening fish, just as the North German speaks of his mid-day bread or his evening bread.

Repressing a Nuisance.
Street bands are not permitted in Germany unless they accompany processions.

Just Where They Should Be.
New York city has 54,000 miles of underground wires.

AN ARMY OF HOBOES.

TRAMPS MARCHING THROUGH FLORIDA.

Dun's Review of Trade-Deploable Nervousness of a Backsurgar - Scarcity in St. Louis City Municipal Circles-Death of John Beardsworth.

Tramps March Through Florida. An army of nearly 1,000 tramps, about 700 of them in one compact body, is moving northward on Jacksonville, Fla., from the orange-growing sections of south Florida. Most of them are white men, thrown out of work by the frost, but their ranks have been added to by tramps who are impossible to detect the better men from the others. This army is helping itself to the property of the planters and farmers as it moves along, and its depredations are already a serious matter in the country districts. The local authorities are powerless in the hands of the mob.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

Merchandise Stocks in Producers' Hands Still in the Increase.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Neither the beginning of the new year nor the failure of the currency bill has brought any material change to business as yet. The idea that business would suddenly take a new start after the holidays had a rather unfortunate effect, but, as usual, the hopes of wrong, which vivify a little later is still cherished by many. There has not been much time for change in the industries, but differences observed since the year began are not in the direction of higher prices or larger demand. There are more indications than of late that stocks of different kinds of goods have been accumulating in consequence of past increase in production.

BREASTS' BITTER BLAST.

The Sudden Drop in Temperature Causes Widespread Suffering.

Thursday, when the temperature in Chicago was 32 degrees above zero, Friday evening it was 44 degrees below, so that the drop there in twenty-four hours was 38 degrees. The cold wave swept all through the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, moving swiftly east and south. Much suffering was caused. People were unprepared. In addition to the low temperature, the wind in the prairie country reached hurricane speed, and in Nebraska the very soil itself, in the absence of snow, was blown in drifts. In the lumber districts vast benefit accrues from the cold, as it insures ice and continued snow for logging operations.

BANDITS HAVE MANY FRIENDS.

Cook and Other Outlaw Gangs Defy the Authorities.

Deputy United States Marshall Harry Adams, who has been in the Indian Territory for the past ten days, investigating the Bittell counterfeiting case, has returned to Kansas City. Deputy Adams does not entertain a very high opinion of the Indian bandits. He says that he has seen many people friendly to the Cook gang and other outlaws and that it is dangerous to be outspoken against them. The outlaws ride over the country at will and being well armed and there usually being a dozen in a band it is not hard for them to get away from officers who are not well armed. Their friends are continually on the alert and furnish them information concerning the officers' movements.

MAYOR FLETCHER WILL RESIGN.

Sioux City's Chief Executive to Resign to Private Life.

Considerable excitement was created at Sioux City, Iowa, by the announcement that Mayor Fletcher will resign. He has been severely criticised because he closed up what has always been a wide-open town. He claims that this has nothing to do with his resignation. He says that he will take the step on account of his business affairs. It is a fact, though, that he announced his intention after being visited by large delegations of business men, etc., who tried to get him to change his policy, and who have severely criticised it.

A ROBBER ACCIDENTALLY SHOOT.

While James Jamison Was Handing Over Money the Thief's Gun Goes Off.

Two masked robbers Friday night entered the residence of James Jamison, residing near Dublin, O., and, covering Mr. Jamison and his hired man with their revolvers, demanded the former's money. Jamison reached into his pocket for his money, and as he drew it out the revolver held by the robber covering him discharged, the bullet entering him. The robbers then fled, and Jamison, stopping to pick up the money, Jamison died an hour later. The robber is believed to have discharged his weapon from sheer nervousness.

John Beardsworth.

John Beardsworth, 55 years old, one of the widest known farmers residing across the Mississippi in Illinois, died Friday night at Clinton, Iowa. He worked on the first railway in England, remembered incidents in the battle of Waterloo, and had personal knowledge of many of the prominent incidents of the civilized world a half century ago. He came to America fifty years ago and had been very prosperous ever since, for he leaves an estate of over 2,000 acres of fertile Illinois land and a heavy depositor in the banks. He was a man of prodigious strength and was known for his exhibition of it.

Standard Oil Absorbs Rivals.

The Standard Oil Company has absorbed the Sun, Craig, and Crystal Oil companies, of Toledo, Ohio, and the American Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. It is further stated that a big trade in shipments of oil east by vessels will be opened up from Toledo next season.

Bold Train Robbers.

Two masked men entered an express car of a Burlington train at Chillicothe, Iowa, Saturday evening, and after tying the hands of the occupants, robbed the safe of about \$8,000.

Many Firemen Hurt.

Two large Bradford, Pa., business blocks were burned Sunday morning, causing a loss of \$150,000. One hundred firemen were badly frozen, and one woman, the guest of the Sheehan House, jumped from a window and broke an arm and leg.

Scott Suspects Bound Over.

Mr. Roy G. Scott, a member of the American Pinkerton Association, was bound over to the grand jury in the case of the abduction of O'Neill, Neb., waived their preliminary hearing and were bound over to appear at the next term of the District Court in the sum of \$1,200 each.

New Prohibition Party.

The committee of one hundred, representing those desirous of forming a new party for the abolition of the liquor traffic and other national evils, have issued a call for a national conference to take place in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, on March 14 next.

MORE FAST MAILS UNLIKELY.

Postal Department Has Trouble Maintaining Routes Now Established. The United States Postal Department has been unable to maintain its fast mail service from Louisville, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and other cities principally by the newspapers in Louisville, but officials having charge of this branch of the service do not favor it. They say that the fast mail facilities in these sections are now very good, and would like to drop the requests if Congress would make an appropriation for such a service, but if these parties were favored numerous other requests would be made and petitions sent in from other sections asking the same privileges. At present there is a fast mail route from Boston to New Orleans, but each year the appropriation to maintain it is strongly opposed by those not receiving the benefits of the service. To establish the route asked for would necessitate an enormous appropriation, and it is doubtful if Congress would pass a special bill granting it.

DUAL MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.

Samuel Swims Kills Two Women in a Fit of Pique and Madness. At Martin's plantation, near Newport, Ark., Samuel Swims, James Fields and Mrs. Cooper, a widow, were rivals for the hand of Alice Fields, who, a week ago he and Alice were married. Early Sunday night Swims, armed with a shotgun, appeared at the home of Fields and his bride, who also lived Mrs. Cooper and another daughter. Swims became angry at the delay in admitting him, and burst open the door and leveled his gun at Fields, commanding him to throw up his hands. Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Fields sprang between the gun and the object of its aim, each reaching for the contents of one barrel. Mrs. Cooper died almost instantly and Mrs. Fields lived about six hours. Swims is about 23 years old and a shiftless character. He went to Newport after the shooting and surrendered himself.

BLAND WILL NOT CONTEST.

Will Raise Pumpkins and Keep His Eye on the Missouri State House.

Mr. Bland of Missouri has definitely concluded not to make a contest for his seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress. He told a reporter that he had given up his intention in that direction. "I believe," he said, "if there was a recount of all the votes cast in my district it would be found that I was elected by 200 or 300 majority, but I am not going to bother about it. I shall retire to my farm and see if I can make a living by devoting myself to raising pumpkins and potatoes. I may come back to Congress two years hence, and I may not. It all depends." Friends of Mr. Bland say that he has gained for himself many friends, and his silver record has made him an eligible candidate for the Governorship, and they say that whatever strength there is in the party could be enlisted for him.

FREIGHT TRAINS MET.

Two Men Are Killed and Four Injured in Collision on Lake Erie.

Between Smithville and Orville, Ohio, early Monday morning two Lake Erie freight trains came together in a head-on collision with such velocity that one ran upon the top of the other. Jacob Burkholder and James E. Christians, who were badly injured, were killed. William Ryan, a farmer, was killed. A farmer, name unknown, who boarded one of the trains to ride to his home about a mile from Smithville, was also killed. Joseph Raums, the conductor, had an arm and several ribs broken, and a foot, brankman, of Creston, suffered a broken leg.

Cleaned Out the Vault.

One of the most cleverly planned bank robberies on record was discovered at Delaware, Ohio, Wednesday when an expert opened the Merchants' National vault and found inside the wreckage of an explosion, from \$15,000 to \$30,000 being missing. The robbery was committed Monday night, though the burglars had evidently been at work several days before. They entered the vault through the ceiling, a hole being cut in the floor above the vault. The burglars had not realized its claim from other parties. An investigation was made, and it was found that there was no grain on hand in the elevators to secure the receipts. The issuance of the warrants was the result and the arrest followed.

Anti-Toxine in New Orleans.

Dr. Chastaigne, of New Orleans, secretary of the commission using the new treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxin serum, has made his report. Fifty cases of diphtheria have been treated with French or German serum, and fifteen with the Behring or German product. There were five deaths of patients in the first series and none in the second. It should be stated, however, that these five deaths occurred among the first cases, when it was not so clearly known that the serum was used early in the case. It is now a plain case that the cure can be diagnosed as diphtheria, as it can do no harm even if used by bacteriological examination the disease is proved not to be genuine diphtheria.

Snow Stops Spanish Travel.

Heavy snowstorms have prevailed throughout Northern Spain, blocking railways, prostrating telegraphic wires, and otherwise impeding travel and damaging property. Nearly all of the railway lines in that section have been abandoned.

Harris to Return to the Senate.

The Democratic caucus at Nashville, Tenn., unanimously elected Sen. Harris to the Senate. Harris, State Treasurer Craig and Comptroller Harris.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.25; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c; Indiana-Cattle, shipping, \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c; St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.50; hogs, \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c; Cincinnati-Cattle, \$3.50; hogs, \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c; Detroit-Cattle, \$3.50; hogs, \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c; Toledo-Wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c; Buffalo-Cattle, \$3.50; hogs, \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c; Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2, spring, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c; New York-Cattle, \$3.50; hogs, \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.45; corn, No. 2, \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.05; butter, choice creamery, 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60c.

has been made for permission to start two or three new saloons, but under the law it looks as if an entirely new statement of consent from 50 per cent of the voters would be required. The law says that when a man sells liquor in Iowa he is subject to all the fines and penalties of the prohibitory law unless he secures a statement of consent from 50 per cent of the voters in the city "at the last preceding election," as shown by the poll-books. So at the next election, the old petition, or statement of consent, which, upon the payment of the penalties provided, is a bar to prosecution under prohibition, expires and a new one must be procured. This is practical prohibition of the starting of new saloons for several years to come, as no one or two men could secure a petition just to let them start more saloons. The city solicitor has been asked for an opinion on the question, but there seems to be no doubt about it.

TURKS MAKE TROUBLE.

Vexatious Interference with Missionaries from America.

There is another question pending between the United States and Turkey, that is of almost as much interest to the Christian world as the persecution of the Armenians. It has been the subject of correspondence between the American legation in Constantinople and the Department of State in Washington for several years and involves the right of foreigners as well as the subjects of the sublime Porte to the free exercise of their religion. The imperial Ottoman government guarantees religious liberty, but at the same time exercises censorship over all religious books, both those which are published by the Ottoman authorities and those which are imported from foreign countries. The Turkish system of censorship is extremely comprehensive and severe. For the last few years the missionaries of the American board have had a great deal of trouble with the censor's office in regard to their books, and have been obliged to pass upon religious books. Some of them are entirely unacquainted with the doctrines of the Christian church, and some are unable to understand the language of the books upon which they are expected to render judgment. The result is a painful trifling with things held sacred by all Christians.

WERE AFTER THE BANK.

Rioters at St. Johns, N. E., Are Said to Have Criminal Records.

Thousands of the unemployed congregated about the court in St. Johns, N. E., where the men arrested as ringleaders of the rioting were being tried. It was brought out as a result of the investigation by the detectives that the real leaders of the mob wanted to break into the savings bank. The men arrested, with one exception, have police records, and their past is being inquired into before sentence is pronounced. A man-of-war is there to act in case of necessity. It is not likely that there will be further trouble at present. The riots have quickened the government's desire to re-establish the court in St. Johns, N. E., where the men arrested as ringleaders of the rioting were being tried. It was brought out as a result of the investigation by the detectives that the real leaders of the mob wanted to break into the savings bank. The men arrested, with one exception, have police records, and their past is being inquired into before sentence is pronounced. 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